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13	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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23	Del Mar Fairgrounds
24	Wyland Hall 2260 Jimmy Durante Boulevard Del Mar, California

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CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, very much.

Councilmember Sam Allevato, and then Councilmember Jerry Hmante.

MR. ALLEVATO: Good evening, Chair, and Commissioners. My name is Sam Allevato. I am city councilman and former mayor for the historic City of San Juan Capistrano.

I am here to strongly support the completion of the 241. We, as an historic town, need an alternative to the I-5. As you have already heard, the ranch project has approved 14,000 dwelling units directly to the east of my city. This is right in our back yard. Without the completion of the 241, the only alternative for them to reach the I-5 is through the scenic Ortega Highway, which is currently a 2-lane windy road. We have no other alternative to the 5.

With those dwelling units, without another way to travel north and south, they will travel through my town, through the Ortega Highway, with residential properties on both sides of the Ortega Highway.

What is happening now is that on weekends, usually, the 5 backs up, people get very frustrated, and in an effort to get off of the gridlock they go onto our arterial streets. They choose streets, like Camino Capistrano, which are primarily 2-lane roads that date back

to Father Serra's time. We have no areas in our town to widen our streets. Our streets, like I said, are historical, and any widening usually involves disruption of Native American artifacts and burials.

Conditions are especially bad on our weekends, and many of our residents are deterred from going downtown because of our gridlock downtown, and also it discourages our visitors that come to visit the historic Mission San Juan Capistrano, the jewel of the California Missions.

If Interstate 5 were to be widened through my city, there would be tremendous impacts to historic Native American sites, and burial grounds, that we have in San Juan Capistrano, let alone the businesses and homes that will be taken.

I know that the 241 has worked to go around ceremonial sites, my Juaneno neighbors, of the Acjachemen Nation, will speak to you, and I ask you to listen to their leaders.

As a life long surfer, I appreciate the desire for an uncrowded beach, but I think that the genesis for a lot of the resistance to building the 241 is rooted in an intense localism among the surfing community. I guess, if truth were to be told, the popular bumper sticker should read, "Save Trestles, Stop the 909ers."

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir.

MR. ALLEVATO: Thank you for your time, sir. CHAIR KRUER:

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Joe O'Campo, Native American

MR. O'CAMPO: Mr. Chairman, and members of the Commission, my name is Joe O'Campo, and I am the Chairman of the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, the Acjachemen Nation.

I come before you to address the concerns that are inherent within out Band, regarding the extension of the Foothill South 241 toll road.

How concerned is the Commission if by granting a favorable response, that you are violating the Coastal Act, civil rights, and above all, the encroachment on our sacred Our sacred land is just a small spot in the Panhe land. Panhe, at one time, encompassed San Clemente, all of area. the creek area, and it took in hundreds of acres, and now we are merely using, mind you, 5 acres.

When I talk about Indians, Indian groups, I am not a part of -- or we are not a part of the casinos, making I don't think hundreds of millions dollars, that is not us. that we have a -- ours is a very, very -- well, we only exist within donations of people within our own tribal council, nothing else.

So, I think that it seems to me that you should As a matter of fact, not be content with taking our lands. you guys are trying to run a toll road through our Indian

1	land, which at one time encompassed, of course, all of
2	California. And, now we have to come to you with hat in
3	hand, to say, please allow us to continue to have our sacred
4	lands that we can come and pay tribute to those who are
5	buried there. That is a shame.
6	I know that in 1860, California legislature passed
7	a law, and put a bounty on our heads, but look around, folks,
8	we are still here.
9	I, and my family, have given our all to this
10	country. I am a veteran of World War II. I served in the
11	Korean conflict. My brother was awarded a high medal for his
12	
13	CHAIR KRUER: Mr. O'Campo.
14	MR. O'CAMPO: My time has about run?
15	CHAIR KRUER: Yes, and but we are glad you are
16	here.
17	MR. O'CAMPO: Let us, once again, then ask that
18	you look upon us favorably, and that you forget the idea of
19	running a toll road through our sacred grounds.
20	Thank you for your patience.
21	CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir, thank you.
22	Joyce Perry, and Jerry Hmante.
23	MR. HMANTE: I am happy to wait my turn. Thank
24	you, Mr. Chairman, Jerry Hmante. I am the mayor of the City
25	of Tustin, known as the city of trees.

 Commissioners, we appreciate your roll in the protection of access to our coast, the present coast, that is truly a resource for all Californians. Everyone associated with the 241 recognizes the preciousness of our coast, and wants all Californians to have access to it.

Commissioners, building a road in or near the coast is not a hostile act, rather, it is a necessary act. Everyone in this room needs roads. Each of us got here, most likely, by roads. They move our people. They move our goods. They create economic opportunity. They allow students to learn, and they allow access for our citizens to our precious resources and parks, including those along our coast.

We seem to have lost sight of the fact that we need roads to reach the coast. No one who surfs Trestles jumps out of the train across the trestle onto the beach, surf board in hand, or children in hand with their beach gear, rather they get there by road and then walk the trails.

We know we need roads and then the question is how do we build them in a way that is responsible, responsible to those citizens who then own them, responsible to those who will be affected by them, and responsible to the environment.

I tell you, Commissioners, that the TCA has a legacy of being great environmental stewards, and building them in just that way. They have restored acreage of coastal

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24 25 sage scrub which have restored the opportunity for breeding pairs of gnatcatchers. They have, in fact, built roads in environmentally sensitive way, avoiding wetlands, and this alignment does just that. The planning of this road was conducted in a thorough way, and collaborative.

I am the mayor of a city, and like you, when we have to review an item, my colleagues and I receive reams of paper, tons of staff reports, and lots of analysis, and often testimony, some with unbridled passion. As someone who faces the responsibilities that you face, I ask you to consider this matter, weighing the science, the facts, and the data you receive, and reasonably balancing that against your role to provide access to the coast.

I ask you to give this coastal consistency certification to the toll roads. I ask you, to give access to Californians to their coast.

Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir.

Joyce Perry, Native Indians, elector.

MS. PERRY: [ Tribal Greeting ]

My name is Joyce Stanfield Perry, and I represent the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation, under the leadership of Chief and Chairman David Galarda. I am the tribal manager and cultural resource director of our tribe.

Today, I am going to address two subjects: our

tribal beliefs, pertaining to sacred space, and the laws in which our beliefs are revered.

Our roots come from ancient villages, such as Tobay, Sauchy, Panhe Hechme, and Bushme [ sic. ]. Today, we know these regions as Rancho Mission Viejo, San Mateo, Trestles, Rancho Santa Marguerita, and Camp Pendleton.

Generations of Acjachemen have lived here, and continue to live in these places of origin. To us, the land is not incidental, or an irrelevant place of economic value, but the land is appreciated for its connection to our past generations, events and oral histories.

This history reflects knowledge that has been passed down from the beginning of time. The state and federal laws on the other hand, require our tribe to evaluate our places of origin as cultural resources, under such laws as 34CFR Part 800 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The regulations require agencies to make a reasonable and good faith effort to consult with us, to identify our concerns surrounding the project, and then come up with a mitigation plan based on the impacts.

The toll road will have impacts on our places of origin. Clearly, our position is total avoidance of any impacts. However, I present to you the following facts: our tribe has been working, and will continue to work with the Transportation Corridor to identify and reach an agreement on

various other details that will protect our tribe's interests and sacred lands.

Additionally, we would ask that one of the conditions that would be mandated of the Transportation Corridor, is to execute a treatment and disposition agreement with out tribe, that includes significant mitigation measures to protect known, and inadvertently encountered discoveries, including, at a minimal, impartial tribal monitoring.

Lastly, as stewards of the land, we trust that the goal of this Commission is to represent a balance between competing interests and priorities.

[ Tribal words of conclusion ]

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you.

Anthony Rivera, chairman of the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, San Juan Capistrano.

## MR. RIVERA: [ A Tribal Greeting ]

Honorable Chairman, and members of the Commission,
I am Chairman Anthony Rivera. I am here as spokesman
representing the Tribal government authority, and people of
the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation.

I was accompanied today by other government officials, Vice Chairwoman Fran Yorba, and Councilman Chris Emlobo. We are the official voice for the tribe, with the statements spoken today, there is no staff, no individual, no agency that speaks in behalf of our tribe. We are the

original inhabitants of the coastal region of Orange County and northern San Diego County. Our ancient village site, Panhe, is an important area to our tribe's history and culture, my own great great grandparents were born and lived in this area.

The tribe has been involved in mitigation measures with various projects, including other toll roads, so this issue is nothing new to us. Projects such as the 73 toll roads, certified projects on coastal areas, such as Marblehead in San Clemente, the Headlands at Dana Point, Newport Coast in Newport Beach, and Bolsa Chica in Huntington Beach.

As the Tribal government, it is our duty to work government to government to be fully informed, that they have serious dialogue with other government agencies, and entities, in regard to impacts on our valued cultural resources.

The Tribal government has been working with TCA on cooperative dialogue, to implement the mitigation measures already identified, and to reach agreement on further details to protect the Tribe's cultural interests and sacred lands.

Our Tribe's ability to work together on possible resolutions of concerns enables us to play a direct role in the mitigation and management of our resources. Through this process, TCA is assisting the Tribe in documentation of our

1 resources and our history.

We believe that the proposed project represents a balance between competing interests and priorities with the design and mitigation included in the project. We believe that the project meets the Coastal Commission's test for the least environmentally damaging feasibility alternative to coastal resources.

We disagree with the staff report statements that additional information is needed on this issue, and that the mitigation is not reasonable. Contrary to the staff report, there is more than adequate information. We urge the Commission's concurrence with the TCA's consistency certification, and to allow our Tribal government to move forward with support of both traffic relief, and cultural projects that we must complete.

Thank you, we have statements and documents that we would like to submit to the Commission.

CHAIR KRUER: Please give them to the staff.

MR. RIVERA: Thank you, very much.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir, thank you very much for testifying.

Councilmember Diane Harkey, City of Dana Point, and then, Joel Lautenschlegger.

MS. HARKEY: I am Diane Harkey, City of Dana Point Councilmember, and former mayor. I have been a resident of

Dana Point for over 30 years, Commissioners, and we take ocean water quality very seriously, in our city, and our beaches. Our Salt Creek ozone treatment facility received national acclaim, and has reduced pollution postings to almost zero.

We promote diversions to the sewer system for roadway pollution which used to run to the ocean. We have literally devoted millions of dollars from our tiny little city to replace aging infrastructure, as well as access grants and studies to determine sources of pollution at Doheny Beach. Our Ocean Institute, of which I am a board member, is earning state and national recognition for educating over 100,000 lower school children, annually, in marine biology, to become better stewards of our ocean.

So, for our little 6 square miles, and our 7 miles of coastline, we put our money where our mouth is, and we take our ocean, our beaches, very seriously.

Now, I understand -- I have some constituents back here, and I will tell you I understand the park's use and the surfers' concerns. They truly feel that their park, or their beach will be disturbed, and they want to keep their little haven to themselves. I have often that way about my community, but I am convinced that the toll road will not disturb the park or Trestles, but it will improve access to these facilities, and to other more user friendly beaches.

 And, this project intersecting east to the I-5 will improve the ocean water quality in their favored surf spot, by diverting and treating the polluted storm water that presently drains from I-5 to San Mateo and San Onofre Creeks, and hence to the ocean.

The 241 will improve water quality and be required to follow strict BMPs, as you know, and water monitoring approved by the Regional Water Quality Board. I think the surfers, and all of us, will benefit.

We have heard many horror stories from the opposition, but one impact is assured. Many of our cities are built out, and travelers from surrounding areas impact our neighborhoods and our quality of life on a daily basis. We have no where to route this traffic. You have heard the demographic studies, and you know that gridlock, air quality, and pollution to the oceans will only get worse.

We love our neighborhoods. We love our beaches. I would like you to help us to work with you to provide safer, more convenient access to the coast, while preserving all that is unique about California.

I respectfully request that you approve this coastal consistency request, and save our neighborhoods, save our environment, reduce beach pollution, and by all means save the park and save Trestles.

Thank you, for your consideration.

 CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, Ma'am.

MR. LAUTENSCHLEGGER: Mr. Chairman, and member of the Commission, I am Joel Lautenschlegger, Mayor pro-tem of the City of Laguna Hills, and vice chairman of the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Agency, that oversees the 73 toll road, this is the agency that is a sister agency to Foothill Eastern.

As the longest serving member on the 73 toll road, and an original city councilmember since 1991. I can speak from experience, as to the widespread commitment to the environment, and the widespread need for this toll road.

There is widespread support in Laguna Hills, as all previously elected and present councilmembers have run on a platform of supporting the completion of the toll road system, and have supported the toll roads by 5 to 0 votes since Laguna Hill incorporated in 1991. Even knowing the route, there is widespread support from our 35,000 citizens who want to see traffic relief, and see this road built.

I have also witnessed and can speak with experience about our longstanding commitment to good environmental stewardship on this road. Let me share with you some of the facts and history about that.

Since the toll roads have been permitted, environmental programs including state-of-the-art technology, and habitat revegetation, habitat conservation, and

management, and endangered species protection, all without taxpayers dollars.

We have set aside more than 2,000 acres of open space, that will be preserved forever in Orange County. This land represents 15 different locations, for we have created, or set aside wetlands, riparian lands, coastal sage scrub, and salt water marsh habitat. The land is part of the central coastal natural communities conservation plan, the NCCP. This includes more than 38,000 acres of habitat in Orange County.

Recently, we just counted at least 75 baby gnatcatchers along the 73 toll road, a significant increase of this threatened species. And, more than 40 species of birds and mammals, such as coyotes, bobcats, and mountain lions are using this habitat.

We have also committed financial support to assure the long term viability of these habitats. We contributed \$6 million of a \$10 million dollar endowment fund that will allow the management of these lands into perpetuity.

With the record of environmental stewardship, and the wide spread support for traffic relief in south county, I must impress upon you that this road will deal with unprecedented sensitivity to the environment.

Earlier, you were shown a slide and told by your staff, of the degradation of the hillsides by erosion on the

73. This did not contribute to what they said was a devastation of the sediment in Crystal Cove. I was there that year. This was back in 1996 and '97, when we had a 50-year rain on that. That was caused by disastrous rains, and hillside fires through the canyons --

CHAIR KRUER: Sir, your time is up.

MR. LAUTENSCHLEGGER: -- on that.

On behalf of my councilmembers, I ask you to approve the consistency certification.

Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Okay, Councilmember Peter Herzog,
Councilmember Carmen Care.

MR. HERZOG: Thank you, Mr. Chair. My name is

Peter Herzog. I am the Mayor pro-tem of the City of Lake

Forest, a city of 78,000 who strongly supports the completion of the 241 corridor.

Today, you have heard a lot of comments about how widely used the San Onofre State Park is, and according to the statistics published by the State of California State Parks and Recreation Department, it confirms what Senator Kehoe's aid indicated, was that over 2.3 million of those people who use the park, use the coastal side, the side opposite from where the 241 corridor will be. Only 6 percent -- and that is the "day use" as it is called. Only 6 percent use this park for camping, and that is 2 camp sites, San

Mateo site, which is the focus of the opposition, indicating it would destroy it, supposedly, and then there is sub-unit 4, or the bluffs, where the remaining portion of that 6 percent camps.

I found it interesting that Ms. Goldstein, from the Parks Foundation, indicated that if you allow the 241 to be built, where it is designed, which does not take out any camp sites, that it would, quote, render it valueless -- referring to the San Mateo camp site.

Well, let's not listen to what TCA has to say, and let's not listen to what our opponents had to say, let's look at the history of this park. Sub-unit 4 has been there for many, many years. Sub-unit 4 has been used for camping for many, many years, and in fact as all the opponents say, is very widely used, and very loved as a camping site. Well, the fact of the matter is, it is immediately adjacent to I-5, and as you have heard from everybody, and as admitted, the most heavily used transportation corridor between San Diego and Orange County, there is traffic there. No sound wall.

Immediately adjacent is a train track, the main train run between San Diego and Orange Counties, there is noise from trains. No sound walls.

Immediately adjacent is a nuclear power plant, yet the people of California have indicated that this park is of value, they do use it, and they will continue to use it.

And, in fact, the State of California has indicated it has a value, because those infrastructure amenities that I have indicated are there, were there when they built the park. The State of California has indicated that there is enough value to build the park, closer, a camp site closer to a main arterial I-5 than the 241.

And, when you look across then, to where over 94 percent of the people go, you have got a nuclear power plant next to the surfing beach, then a military training access beach, and then on all of those, you still have the train track and the I-5.

So, look at the history of this park, the history of this park shows that roads are consistent, and can be consistent with camping, and are consistent, and can be consistent with 2.5 million people coming to that park. They will still come. There is no need, sir -- the comments about that this would destroy this park.

I appreciate your time, and certainly would look forward to your vote to approve the coastal consistency.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir.

Councilmember Carmen Care, Councilmember Lucille Cring, the City of Anaheim, after that Councilmember Lisa Bartlet, Dana Point.

MS. CRING: Good evening members of the Coastal Commission, my name is Lucille Cring, and I am a

councilmember from the City of Anaheim, and I urge a "Yes" vote on the extension of the 241.

Anaheim is a tourist and convention destination, and our residents and visitors, along with their products, need to be able to easily get there without being confronted by huge traffic jams.

As many of the residents of Anaheim and north Orange County, know, a trip to San Diego, a distance of approximately 100 miles can take upwards of 4 to 5 hours on a holiday weekend, when you travel down the I-5. The amount of pollution from this stop-and-go traffic definitely affects the environment.

The San Diego Association of Governments already is working on plans to increase the I-5 in San Diego, to help with regional mobility; however, what will be accomplished if the I-5 is lightened in San Diego, and comes to a screeching halt when one crosses the OC line?

San Diego has the I-5, the 15, and with the addition of the 241, drivers, again will have choices, especially when and if there is a disaster, natural or manmade.

With over 300,000 vehicles traveling through the current system, traffic congestion is a massive problem in Southern California. It affects our climate, our residents, and our quality of life. As traffic congestion remains a

problem, we must pro-actively address the projected increase in population, and its effects on the quality of life for everyone.

The route for the Foothill South was a consensus choice for, among others, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the EPA, CalTrans, and the Federal Highway Administration.

Many of these organizations made vital contributions to make certain that all environmentally concerns were addressed, to insure as little impact on wildlife and water, while providing the most effective traffic relief.

It has been said by many of the speakers on the opposite side that the average family and worker will not be able to afford the toll road; however, the more people who do use the toll roads and can afford them, the more room there will be on the freeways for everyone else.

There are groups that have been promoting the expansion of the I-5, instead of the extension of the 241. A a distance of 16 to 20 miles between San Clemente and Lake Forest, will necessitate the removal of over 800 homes, homes that where people enjoy the sanctity of life and peace and enjoyment, who are not able to sleep at night because they fear that somebody will come and take their homes by imminent domain.

And, what about the businesses that need to be relocated? what about the good will that they have gained

over many years? Many of these are mom and pop businesses, 1 that have motels and restaurants that allow visitors and 2 their families to the beach area, to enjoy themselves without 3 paying a fortune for lodging and food. Where do these 4 businesses go? out of business when taken by imminent domain. 5 And, what about the -- as I mentioned -- the 6 7 families with the American dream to own your own home, it becomes you sanctuary? 8 So, please the 241 does not take any homes or --9 **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUGLAS:** Mr. Chairman, time --10 Time is up, thank you, very much. CHAIR KRUER: 11 MS. CRING: Thank you, very much, please vote 12 "Yes", thank you. 13 CHAIR KRUER: Councilmember Bert Hack, Council-14 member Jim Thor. 15 Did you call me? MS. BARTLETT: 16 CHAIR KRUER: You are next, go ahead, come on up. 17 Thank you, good evening, I am Lisa MS. BARTLETT: 18 Bartlett, and I am the Mayor pro-tem of the City of Dana 19 Point, which is a beautiful coastal city. 20 I urge you today to approve the consistency 21 certification for the extension of State Route 241. 22 especially during rush hour, and on weekends, it is a 23 challenge getting around the south Orange County area, and 24 getting in and out of Dana Point is even worse, due to the

routine traffic congestion on the I-5 freeway.

The traffic congestion deters visitors to our city, and our wonderful coastal amenities, such as Dana Point Harbor, Salt Creek Beach Park, Doheny State Beach, and the Ocean Institute.

The 241 extension will create an inland parallel route to Interstate 5, a critical alternate route for southern Orange County, as well as Southern California. It will give drivers a choice on how they access California's coast.

Travel times will be reduced for both people choosing to use the new toll road to access coastal communities, and users of I-5 will benefit also by reduced travel time. In fact, without the extension, peak travel time on I-5 will grow to an hour along this 16-mile stretch through south Orange County by 2025. With the 241 extension, that same trip will take only 25 minutes.

I know that the issue before you today is if the environmentally and wetland issues associated with building in the coastal zone balance with the benefits the project will have for Californians. This project will benefit millions of Californians, the millions of Californians who vacation at our beaches, the millions of Californians who camp in our state parks, and the millions of people who love to live, work, and play in this wonderful state.

Transportation options are critical to our quality of life. Please vote against staff's recommendation to deny this project a consistency certification.

Thank you, very much, for your time and consideration.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, for your testimony.

Councilmember Bert Hack, and then Councilmember

Jim Thor.

MR. HACK: My name is Bert Hack. I am the Mayor of the City of Laguna Woods. I also sit on SCAG, the Southern California Association of Governments, where I sit on the Regional Planning Authority.

We have planned for over 20 years that this road be part of the development of transportation in Orange County, and we currently have in our drafting the current regional transportation plan, and this road is prominent in that regard.

You have heard continually about the need for the transportation, so I am going to speak to something just a little bit different. Most of you are aware of the spate of wildfires that just attacked Southern California, and it is in difficult times that planning either is good or bad, and public servants are either respected, or decried. How did you deal with it? how did you plan? can you cope with difficult times?

We had a fire that crossed the 5, up around Tustin. We blocked this, we couldn't go north through Orange County. We had a fire that we fought in the southern portion, down by Pendleton, and we blocked it. So, you can go neither north or south on the 5 for a short time.

When we recovered the southern portion, on the 5, we were able then to accommodate the people of San Diego County who had to be evacuated, who came up to Orange County, where we were able to put them up. So, we performed this service of being there for our neighbors in a critical time, and that is the kind of issue that is at stake here.

When difficult times occur, what planning have you made? are you ready to evacuate? Now, fires are one thing, tsunamis, earthquakes, oh, yes, they are unusual, but it is the unusual that becomes the issue when something occurs.

Not only does it matter for public safety to individuals, but if individuals can't get back and forth, then how can the transportation occur for trucks and other commercials. If we block the commercial entities, what we do is we impinge on the economy of Southern California, and since this is the driving force for the economy of the state, to not be prepared in the event of a tragedy, would be, my friends, tragic.

Please support this road. It is necessary, it is needed, it is good planning, thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir.

Jim Thor, Councilmember of the City of Rancho Santa Marguerita.

MR. THOR: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, and Commissioner, as a councilmember for the City of Rancho Santa Marguerita, I represent the thousands of Rancho Santa Marguerita residents who are working today, and could not be here to voice their support for the extension of the 241.

Well, last week, the Orange County Register
ran a story on how the community in the south Orange County
was overwhelmingly in favor of this traffic relieving
project. In addition to traffic relief, once the 241 is
completed, it will provide convenient access to the coast,
which is one of the missions of this agency, and the reason
the Coastal Commission was formed.

Yet, there may be hundreds of surfers here today asking you to keep those residents from the Inland Empire, quote, unquote, and others who don't live along the coast, from what they consider their beach. But, that is no reason to deny a needed traffic relief option to the millions of Californians.

Regarding San Mateo Campground, I am a camper, my family and I enjoy camping, we love beach camping, we go to Doheny a lot, and our kids enjoy it.

San Mateo Campground will not eliminate a single

site. Personally, if it did, I would be opposed to this entire project.

The \$100 mitigation offered by TCA will insure the extension of this lease for San Mateo Campground, when it expires in 2021, as well as also all of the other improvements for the other State Parks. Yet, if there were a way to avoid the lease land over the state park, we would. But, please, question the Marines. Hopefully, they are here today to answer your questions. They own the land. Ask them if they will allow the road to go further south, further into Camp Pendleton? I assure you, this is not an option.

It is also not an option to go further north and losing homes in San Clemente. Those are people's homes, something I, personally, feel is very sensitive habitat.

This road provides relief to environmental areas in an environmentally sensitive way, and on behalf of the 50,000 residents of Rancho Santa Marguerita, I implore you to reject the staff recommendation, and approve the consistency certification necessary to build this road.

Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you.

Jeff Miller, Mayor of Corona, Neil --

MR. GLABB: Mr. Chairman, begging your indulgence, if I could be taken out of order, my transportation will be leaving here shortly, and I would be very brief, if you would

indulge me.

CHAIR KRUER: What is your name.

MR. GLABB: Paul Glabb, Mayor of the City of Laguna Niguel.

CHAIR KRUER: Okay, go ahead, sir.

MR. GLABB: Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman, and members, I appreciate the opportunity to speak before you. My name is Paul Glabb, Mayor of the City of Laguna Niguel, and a member of the Regional Council of the Southern California Association of Governments, the nation's largest metropolitan planning organization, covering 6 counties in Southern California, an area encompassing 187 cities, and over 18 million people.

I come before you today on behalf of SCAG to urge your approval of the Foothill South Transportation Corridor, State Route 241. As the metropolitan planning organization for the Southern California region, one of SCAG's primary responsibilities is to develop and evaluate comprehensive solutions to address the region's long term transportation needs.

We do this through the preparation and the adoption of the Regional Transportation Plan, the RTP, and the Regional Transportation Improvement Program, also known as the RTIP.

SCAG has long recognized the need for additional

transportation improvements in southern Orange County since the 1980s. The Foothill South project was first programmed in the RTIP in 1991. Since that time, SCAG has rigorously evaluated this project, as well as a number of alternative transportation programs, and has concluded the project is an important and necessary component of the regional transportation system.

We are all aware of the enormous mobility challenges faced by our region. The development of a new highway capacity has not kept pace with the population growth, and growth in travel over the last 30 years. This has, of course, led to greatly increased traffic congestion affecting both personal travel, and goods movement.

Looking ahead, this trend will continue over the next 30 years, as we estimate that by 2030 the region will be home to some 22.9 million residents. This represents a population increase of almost 40 percent to the nation's second largest metropolitan area.

To put the challenge into more concrete terms, SCAG estimates that a population equivalent to two cities of Chicago will be added to the Southern California region between now and 2030.

Governor Schwarzenegger has acknowledged that we need user fee based financing mechanisms, such as toll roads, the use of congestion pricing, and other innovative

strategies if our current mobility levels are to keep from getting worse.

Likewise SCAG has consistently advocated for many years for innovative funding strategies to provide additional resources to improve our transportation system. Foothill South represents the final phase of the planned 67-mile toll road system in Orange County. If Foothill South is not built, we estimate the traffic conditions on Interstate 5 in South Orange County will be equivalent to conditions today on State Route 91 at the Orange County - Riverside line.

Implementation of the Orange County toll road -CHAIR KRUER: Sir, you have a car to catch?

MR. GLABB: -- is absolutely needed.

CHAIR KRUER: And, you are over your time.

MR. GLABB: And, I thank you so much for your time, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIR KRUER: And, if the gentleman with the poster in front of you would be so kind to get to the back of the room, and hold your poster up, it would be fine, thank you.

Jeff Miller, Mayor of Corona, Neil Blais, Councilmember of the City of Rancho Santa Marguerita.

MR. BLAIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman,
Commissioners, my name is Neil Blais, I am the founder and
current Mayor of the City of Rancho Santa Marguerita.

By way of introduction, Rancho Santa Marguerita is sandwiched between Mission Viejo, and the Cleveland National Forest, South Irvine. More importantly, the 241 bisects our city and is our major transportation corridor for movement throughout Southern California.

Let me put our city in perspective. There are 39,748 transponders registered in our city of 50,000 people. This represents a ratio of 2.4 transponders per parcel, or nearly one transponder for nearly every adult in our city.

In December, our residents produced nearly \$1.2 million in revenue for the TCA, fully 32 percent more revenue than the next highest city.

I am representing my residents and our city council in urging you to support the completion of the 241 toll road. There are three points that our city then considers of particular concern. They are: reduce travel time and congestion, access to southern beaches, and public safety. Many of our residents access the toll road every day, and once on the toll road we can get to any business center in Irvine, Newport Beach, Costa Mesa, within nearly one-half hour.

Because of the 241, we have critical access to many locations in the Inland Empire, in fact, getting to the Ontario Airport takes, approximately, 45 minutes, this compared to the same length of time it would take us to get

to downtown San Juan Capistrano.

To the residents of our city, the completion of this toll road was never in question. Our business community, and our residents have long considered this eventuality, and we look forward to the mobility and access that this will provide.

Our residents are concerned that attempts to stop this road will only lead to increased congestion, longer travel times, and increased pollution in our city. We are concerned that the approved development without access to the 241 will reach -- will travel through our city to reach the toll road.

Access to the San Onofre is still poor. Just getting to the 5 freeway can take us up to 20 minutes. Our residents do not see this road as an issue to fight over, rather they see it as a necessary improvement to mobility and quality of life that is long overdue. They have demonstrated their willingness to pay for this convenience.

Finally, I would like to stress how this road enhances the safety and security of my city. My experience comes from not only being my city's representative on the Orange County Fire Authority, but is an emergency management professional with 15 years of disaster related experience. This road is a vital link that can help move people and equipment quickly in times of need. It has been a major

weapon in our fight against wildfires, and oftentimes it is a place to make our last stand.

During the Santiago fire, the City of Lake Forest hosted evacuees at our local high school, and many of these were from the city of Fallbrook which is 1.5 hours away from that city. These evacuees spoke of 5-hour travel times to get to the shelter site. Clearly, this demonstrates the need for another north-south route, and the 241 is that route.

Thank you, for your time.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir.

Councilmember Linda Lindholm, and then Councilwoman Jan Horton.

Just so everybody knows, you don't have to use your 3 minutes, if you don't need to. It is getting pretty dark, so whatever you can do would be appreciated.

MR. HORTON: Jan Horton, Mayor pro-tem City of Yerba Linda. Thank you for the opportunity to speak in support of the 241 extension on behalf of the City of Yorba Linda. Our community is about 40 miles from the coastal communities of Dana Point and San Clemente, and about 100 miles from San Diego.

Our concerns are access, traffic, and safety.

Yorba Linda citizens work and play in the southern coastal communities. I would like to highlight a few of the individuals to point out the importance of the toll road

extension to our community.

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Sue and Jack are a newly married couple that live Sue is a student, and Jack is a Marine in Yorba Linda. stationed at Camp Pendleton. He is soon to be deployed.

In order to save money, and to avoid Sue living alone, they live with Sue's parents in Yorba Linda. uses the toll road daily to commute, saving an hour each way, they now have 10 additional hours per week to spend with family, friends, and each other.

Another resident commutes to her small mom and pop style business in San Juan Capistrano. She will be able to save 2 to 3 hours per day of commute time to spend time with her family once the toll road extension is completed.

Many of us enjoy traveling to San Diego for a day trip, or a weekend excursion. The gridlock on the 5 freeway is a consideration on whether or not we make the trip at all. The impossible traffic issues deter us from enjoying many of Southern California's amenities. Twenty years ago, the trip that took one to two hours, now takes four to five.

Our concern is also for the safety of our Southern California neighbors, in the event of a catastrophic event, a significant traffic event, or a fir emergency -- as we recently experienced -- it will be and has been difficult, at best, to move people.

Our infrastructure does not provide for expedient

evacuation, or alternate traffic routes impeding ingress and egress for citizens and emergency personnel.

Your challenge is to provide protection and access at the same time to the coast. We feel that TCA has done an exemplary mitigation to protect the coast for the entire length of the toll road, and now it is up to you to provide access for all.

I encourage you to support the 241 extension, and allow the much needed traffic infrastructure to be built.

Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, very much.

Councilmember Carolyn Cavecche, Councilmember Trish Kelly, City of Mission Viejo.

MS. CAVECCHE: Good evening, my name is Carolyn Cavecche. I am a member of the Orange County Transportation Authority Board of Directors. I am also here representing my city, the City of Orange, where I serve as Mayor.

I would like to thank you for taking the time listen to all of these speakers. I know that this is not an easy task this afternoon. I know it can be difficult to hear from so many passionate people, and then separate the facts from the rhetoric, but I believe, if you look at all of the facts, you will find that completing the long planned Foothill South is critical for Orange County residents, and visitors, alike.

You all have a tower of technical documents from the TCA explaining why this road is necessary, and how it can be built while protecting the environment at the same time.

The reality of those documents is played out each day on Orange County freeways. I am sure that many of you, at one time or another, have sat in gridlock on the I-5 in south Orange County. I have suffered through that more time than I would like to count this evening.

I-5 in south Orange County is a bottleneck, fed by drivers on the 405, the north part of our 5 is 55, and yes, all the way back to the 91 freeway. Week day and weekend gridlock only worsens on the I-5 during the summer, when the freeway backs up for miles through multiple cities with people trying to reach the coast.

The Foothill South completion is needed to battle this gridlock and to improve coastal access. As planned, the Foothill South will remove, at least, 50,000 cars a day on the I-5. When it is completed, the toll way save I-5 commuters nearly 20 percent in travel time between the Orange County San Diego border, and the 55 freeway.

Those opposed to this project are here to raise doubt about the need for this completion; however, OCTA, our county's transportation planning agency, is relying on the completion of this vital link to provide much needed traffic relief to Interstate 5 and the surrounding coastal

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OCTA is improving the 5 freeway through a renewed Measure M, a carpool lane, various interchange improvements, and auxiliary lanes; however, this simply will not be enough. Foothill South is a critical component to insuring traffic growth is accommodated in Orange County.

This is not an, "if we build it, they will come," proposition for Orange County. They are here, and they are coming. By 2030, population in south Orange County is expected to increase by 21 percent, job growth is estimated to raise 40 percent. The Orange County voters renewed Measure M in 2006. They put their trust in OCTA to provide relief from gridlocked freeways.

You have heard this evening that expansion of the 5 is an alternative. It is not an acceptable alternative, either fiscally, or environmentally --

CHAIR KRUER: Your time is up.

MS. CAVECCHE: -- for citizens of Orange County.

Thank you, so much. We ask for your approval of the completion.

CHAIR KRUER: Trish Kelly, Councilmember Deborah Pauly.

Again, there is no insistence that you have to speak for the 3 minutes.

MS. PAULY: We are elected officials, what do you

1 | expect?

CHAIR KRUER: It seems like super Tuesday, you know.

ms. PAULY: Good evening, Mr. Chairman, and members of the Commission.

I just have to commend you on your tremendous endurance to sit here and listen to so many disparate opinions, and take them all equally into consideration.

My name is Deborah Pauly. I am a councilwoman from the City of Villa Park, and you probably have never even heard of Villa Park. It is a tiny city. As a matter of fact, it is tiniest city in all of Orange County. It is just south of the 91, and just east of the 55. So, anyone who wants to go from, let's say, Chino Hills or Corona down to the beaches, takes the 91 and goes down the 55 right past my front door, which blocks up all of the traffic for everyone in my city. Many of my constituents take the 241 toll road every day, in order to avoid the growing freeway traffic.

Twenty percent of my constituents have fast track accounts, and because I am the chairman of our tiny little transportation committee, I found myself taking the drive down here, a two hour drive, so that I can speak before you on behalf of my city. We passed a resolution over 2 years ago, 100 percent saying, "We really need the 241. We support the completion of this toll road."

Two years ago we needed it, we are going to need it today, and we are going to need it 2 years from now. Whether you approve it or not, we still have a great need.

Two hours I drove, two hours to take a one-hour and 15 minute trip. If the 241 had been completed, I could have gone out Villa Park's back door, hopped on the 241, and been down here in about 1:10 minutes.

But, this morning, because I had a responsibility to come and plead with you to give us this consistency certification, because of that, I asked my 16-year old son to make his own breakfast, and get himself off to school today. Now, he is 16. He is perfectly capable of making his own breakfast and getting to school, but you know what, I think that it is much more important for me to spend time with my son. I say that because it happens to people all over the county, every single day, that instead of spending precious time with their children, getting their children off to school, talking to them, they are spending that precious time locked in traffic gridlock.

And, I am here pleading with you to help relieve that gridlock, make of lives better, make our lives safer. Please, approve this, help us along our way.

Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Councilmember Deborah Pauly, Harry Sidhu, Councilmember. You can tell it is getting close to

the 6:30 dinner time, you know.

MR. SIDHU: I know, it is almost a wine time, actually. so, Mr. Chairman, and Commission members, let me first state my name for the record. I am Anaheim City Councilmember Harry Sidhu, and a long time south Orange County businessman.

I come before you today to urge your support for the final 17-mile extension of the 241 Foothill South project. At present, south Orange County, and northern San Diego County rely on the Interstate 5 as the only major north-south travel artery. Increased traffic congestion in this region is a massive problem affecting both the equality of daily lives, and the economic sustainability of the regional businesses.

Commute times for the Orange County work force continues to significantly impact the congestion along the I-5 transportation corridor. Additionally, increased movements without improvements to the transportation infrastructure will lead to massive congestions on our local roads, and will severely affect local commerce and of our state's position as the 7th largest world economy.

During the recent wildfires, we also witnessed first hand the major role played by the existing 241 for access and escape on the Interstate 5 corridor while impacted during the disaster.

As the facts establish, the 241 Foothill South project has long been identified by federal, state, resource agencies to provide much needed improvement to our infrastructure, and ease future traffic congestions, and Interstate 5. And, the project has also been in the Orange County master plan for alternative highway since 1981.

And, it is important to note that the route of the 241, Foothill South, was also the consensus choice of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, CalTrans, and the Federal Highway Administration.

With the help of our inner-state and federal agencies, the Transportation Corridor Agency has addressed air, water, and environmental issue to insure as little impact as possible.

When all is considered, the proposed Foothill South route provides the most traffic relief while keeping homes and jobs intact. The proposed alternative, including the widening of Interstate 5 would displace between 2,000 to 4,000 jobs in south Orange County.

The time to act is now. Foothill South extension project is the best offer, and the best transportation solutions for our region and for our state.

Thank you, for your time and consideration.

CHAIR KRUER: Steven Thornton, for Congressman Gary Miller.

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microphone, sir.

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MR. THORNTON: Good evening, Chairman and
Commissioners, my name is Steve Thornton, district -CHAIR KRUER: Would you please speak into the

MR. THORNTON: Steve Thornton, district director for Congressman Gary Miller.

On behalf of six member of Congress, I would like to read this letter of support for the completion of the 241 toll road.

"As members of Congress, whose districts and constituents will directly benefit from the improved quality of life, and economic opportunities offered by the completion of the 241 toll road, we respectfully request the California Coastal Commission's support of this important project. Day in and day out Southern Californians suffer from endless traffic congestion that stifles our economy, drains our gas budgets, pollutes our air, and takes away from spending time with our To complete the work that was families. started in 1981, toll road officials are moving forward with the completion of the last segment of the its 67-mile toll road system, which has a wide range of support throughout Southern Calif-

ornia.

"The southern extension of the 241 toll road will be an important corridor, linking coastal and inland communities by providing an alternative to traveling the congested I-5 freeway. Aside from traffic reduction benefits, the completion of the final piece of the toll road project will include a number of environmental benefits to insure that sensitive environmental habitats in both Orange and San Diego Counties will be protected.

"The 241 toll road project may be the most studied 16 miles of highway in our history by a host of federal and state agencies, with strict environmental standards. Its final route was determined by historic collaboration of six different agencies: the Federal Highway Administration, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, CalTrans, the United States Marine Corps and the Army Corps of Engineers.

"This route complies with the *Coastal Act* and provides coastal access for our constituents, the Inland Empire, and San Diegans traveling north. No other viable

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route will work.

"Without the toll road, what is the alternative? studies have shown that widening the I-5 to future traffic levels would require the condemnation of hundreds of homes and businesses in south Orange County; indeed, this would require bulldozing over 800 homes, and tearing down nearly 300 businesses, at the cost of more than \$2 billion, none of which has been budgeted or planned by CalTrans. That is not..." --

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir.

MR. THORNTON: -- ... "a reasonable option."

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you.

MR. THORNTON: All right, Congressman Gary Miller, Congressman Ken Calvert, Congressman Ed Royce, Dana Rohrabacher, Darrell Inslee, and John Campbell, thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, very much.

Cynthia Determan for Senator Tom Harmon.

MS. DETERMAN: Good evening, Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission. My name is Cynthia Determan. I serve as district director for State Senator Tom Harmon, who represents the 35th Senate District, a coastal district in Orange County.

I am happy to be here today on behalf of Senator Harmon to read a statement from him outlining his strong

support for the Foothill South toll road project. The Senator's statement is as follows:

"As strong advocate for the environment and our state parks system, I am in support of the TCA's proposed Foothill South toll road extension project. I believe the selected alignment balances the need for mobility within the environmental needs of the State Parks system, and does not set a precedent of infrastructure over parks.

"And, importantly, the toll road agency has offered to contribute \$100 million to enhance the State Parks system, and support improvements to San Onofre, Crystal Cove, and other state parks. With the looming budget deficit we are facing this year in California, and the threats of major cuts in our State Parks system, I believe it would be remiss to turn down this funding. Due to the many persuasive arguments, information provided to me by my friends in the environmental community, I will admit to having many initial concerns about the impacts that the construction of the Foothill South road would have had on San Onofre State Park, and the Trestles surfing area. My concerns were

1	significant enough to warrant a critical
2	first-hand review of this project. After
3	taking a tour of the project area, it became
4	clear that the information I had received from
5	the opposition to the project was, in many ways,
6	flawed. First, regarding arguments about
7	impacts of the road upon the park. I learned
8	that the road goes actually goes nowhere near
9	the beach, and the road will not affect any
10	camp site in the park. The toll road is a full
11	half-mile from the beach, and the nearest
12	campsite is 385 feet away, protected by a
13	16-foot sound wall, and vegetation.
14	"I have now come to the conclusion that both
15	the road and the park can coexist. Extensive
16	planning and cooperation has occurred between
17	4 federal resource agencies, including the
18	Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Fish
19	and Wildlife Service, the Army Corps of Engineers
20	and the Federal Highway Administration, as well
21	as the U.S. Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton,
22	CalTrans, and the toll road agency.
23	"This process which covered 38 possible alignments
24	has taken 6 years, although study and planning
25	for the road began 20 years ago. The alternative

of widening the I-5 from El Toro to San Clemente 1 would have far greater impacts. It would 2 require the condemnation and bulldozing of more 3 than 800 homes, and 400 businesses. 4 "It would change forever the nature of historical 5 coastal towns such as San Juan Capistrano and 6 San Clemente. Besides, the alternative would 7 cost well over \$2 billion and is not even on 8 the state transportation plan. 9 "Meanwhile, traffic is expected to increase 60 10 percent in the region by 2025, and the toll 11 road congestion on the I-5 by 500 percent, 12 causing gridlock on a 22-mile stretch of south 13 Orange County and north San Diego County. 14 "I hope that we can count on you to support 15 the advancement of the completion of vitally 16 needed roadway. Your support will also 17 provide an infusion of funds to the financially 18 strapped State Parks system." 19 Thank you. 20 CHAIR KRUER: Thank you. 21

In light of the time, it is 6:30. We are going to try to make it back here in 45 minutes for the dinner break.

I am going to ask the elected officials that are left if they could just cede their time. I am happy to

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mention their names. We have to get to the public at large, and so, if that is fine.

MS. EGLY: I will --

CHAIR KRUER: No, no, Ma'am.

MS. EGLY: I just want to cede my time.

CHAIR KRUER: Oh you want to cede your time?

MS. EGLY: Jane Egly, Mayor of Laguna Beach, we are opposed to the toll road.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you.

Okay, we are going to break and we'll see everybody in 45 minutes, and we'll come back and start with the public. We have, as you can see, several hundred speakers here, so we will see you back here. Thank you for your attendance, and thank you for being quiet and orderly. I appreciate it, we all do.

## [ Recess ]

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CHAIR KRUER: We are ready to go, and I have got an idea that might help people, so we can get to deliberations.

Maybe, instead of us calling off all of these speaker slips, a lot of people are gone, and it will take time. Maybe, what you do is just line up 10 at a time, of those who wish to speak, and then what we will do, is you come up and state your name, and if you can -- everybody is entitled to 2 minutes -- but, if you will just say you oppose

1	it, or you approve of it, and you certainly may take 2
2	minutes, if necessary, but this way a lot of the public will
3	get a chance to speak, and it probably sounds like, to me, a
4	very thorough and equitable way to do it.
5	So, if you could just line, come up one after
6	another, and so the first gentleman that is in line, would
7	you come up and state your name for the record.
8	MR. WEIGAND: Mr. Chairman, my name is Erik
9	Weigand. I represent the office of Assemblyman Jim Silva,
10	and I wish not to cede my time, and I wish to speak on behalf
11	of the assemblyman.
12	CHAIR KRUER: You can, you have got 2 minutes. I
13	am going to take testimony up until 9:00 o'clock tonight.
14	MR. WEIGAND: Three was offered to the previous
15	speakers.
16	CHAIR KRUER: No, 2 for the public, and at this
17	point, 2 minutes to the public at large.
18	MR. WEIGAND: Actually, I am representing
19	Assemblyman Jim Silva, who is not a member of the public.
20	CHAIR KRUER: You will still get 2 minutes.
21	MR. WEIGAND: So, I will speak.
22	CHAIR KRUER: Okay, you will get 2 minutes.
23	MR. WEIGAND: As I said, I represent Assemblyman
24	Jim Silva.
25	Assemblyman Silva strongly supports the completion

of the Foothill South, and has asked me to urge the Commission to support and approve the federal consistency certification for State Route 241. Assemblyman Silva has represented northern coastal cities of Orange County for over 20 years, serving as both Mayor, and councilman of the City of Huntington and for 6 years, a member of the Orange County Board of Supervisors for 12, and now he is the area's representative in the State Assembly.

Mr. Silva understands that as the representative of these communities, it is his responsibility to protect the coast, and the recreational resources that lie within it, and he takes that responsibility seriously.

Assemblyman Silva also understands the negative impact traffic can have on a coastal city, and how congested roadways diminish the desire of those living in the inland areas to visit the coast.

California is renown for its coastal resources, unfortunately, the state is also renown for having some of the worst traffic in the country. California's coastline is for everyone to enjoy, and when traffic makes it impossible for families living inland to bring their children to the beach on the weekend, then something is terribly wrong.

The completion of State Route 241 will allow those families living inland to spend more of their family time at the beach, rather than sitting in their cars trying to get to

the beach, even if they choose not to take the 241 traffic, the existing freeways to the coast will be substantially lighter, as people will have a choice, and won't be forced onto the I-5.

You will hear from opposition today that the San Mateo Campground will have to be closed if the 241 is completed. They will also tell you that the water quality at Trestles could be impacted if the road were built.

Assemblyman Silva heard these claims, but rather then to dismiss them, he took it upon himself to look at the facts, and the facts were quite compelling, not against this project, but for the project.

SR 241 will not cause the closure of the San Mateo Campground, in fact, the Secretary for Resources stated in a letter to the Coastal Commission that the strong environmental measures adopted by the TCA will minimize noise impacts, and the campground --

CHAIR KRUER: Sir.

MR. WEIGAND: -- will remain enjoyable.

CHAIR KRUER: Sir, your time is up, thank you.

MR. WEIGAND: Three minutes.

CHAIR KRUER: No, sir, two minutes, thank you. We have to be fair to other people.

MR. WEIGAND: Once, again, Assemblyman Silva does support the project.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you.

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MS. CARU: My name is Juanita Caru, San Juan Capistrano.

I am a reluctant activist. I am first a mother, a wife, and a friend. I am not a surfrider. I am not even a I am just a mom who cares about Sierra Club member. protecting local cities from this destructive toll road that will not make traffic better, but instead will induce growth of 14,000 homes, which by the way, the TCA will claim are approved and will be going in with or without the toll road. This isn't true. There are mitigations required for the NCCP, EIR, that must be met prior to issuing permits beyond the planning area 1.

If this toll road extension is not approved, very likely the development will either be substantially reduced, or the developer will have to pay for his own roads. toll road is approved, the runoff from 14,000 homes will foul our beaches, and place extraordinary demands on our water resources.

Recently, Assemblymember Chuck DeVore promoted Assembly Bill 719, calling for another nuclear reactor on our Why? because this would supply the needed coastline. electricity to support a desalination plant for -- you guessed it, 14,000 homes -- the increased demand from these 14,000 homes that this toll road will create. The Assembly

Bill died, but DeVore has vowed to keep bringing it back. 1 We all know what is going on here. The council 2 members who have spoken, I would like to look at their 460s 3 and see who they really represent. 4 Unfortunately, this is going on throughout Orange 5 It is all about getting the toll road in to support County. 6 big development. You will probably hear today from some of 7 the taxpayer groups, watchdog groups, that will speak in 8 support of the toll road because they purport to care about 9 the environment. What they won't tell you is that they are, 10 actually, a lobbying group that has many on their board of 11 directors, and members, that have a substantial economic 12 stake in getting this toll road approved. 13 As children, we were taught to do the right thing. 14 As adults, we are asked to set an example of honesty and 15 integrity. I ask that you remember this in your vote today, 16 and tell the toll road promoters --17 CHAIR KRUER: Ma'am. 18 MS. CARU: -- that their \$100 million offer cannot 19 20 CHAIR KRUER: Ma'am. 21 MS. CARU: -- alter their integrity, please support 22 your staff. 23 CHAIR KRUER: Thank you. 24

Good evening, Sherry Mackin, former

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MS. MACKIN:

Deputy Mayor, City of Oceanside.

In November 2005, Ruth Coleman, director of the State of California Parks and Recreation, wrote a letter to the residents of our state, asking that we support the California's park system by speaking out against the proposed 241 toll road, which, as proposed, will encroach on San Mateo Park at San Onofre.

Ms. Coleman stated that, as director of the system, this park was one of the most used parks in the state, and if the toll road were to go forward as proposed, the park would have to be closed. She said that on putting a toll road through the park, a terrible precedent would be set for the future for California State Parks.

Additionally, that month the State of California
Parks and Recreation Commission voted unanimously to support
a resolution requesting that an alternative to what was being
presented, be proposed. Because I know how many Oceanside
residents use and enjoy San Mateo Park as an affordable means
to recreate, as a councilmember I thought we had a duty to
protect the citizens' ability to recreate affordably; hence,
I brought forth the item requesting council support for the
State of California's resolution.

Additionally, when I delivered a copy of the letter to the state, others also had concerns about the road placement. Even the state's director of transportation told

1 me, if it were the state building the road, we would never 2 put it through a park. As members of the Commission, you must consider 3 the irreparable damage, if not total destruction that will be 4 5 caused to this popular affordable park, should the proposed 6 alignment go forward. 7 I ask that you put California's residents first, 8 and support staff's recommendation. 9 I offer for the record, a letter from the City of 10 Oceanside, a letter from the Audubon Society with a 11 membership of 1100 people, and these emails I received --12 CHAIR KRUER: Ma'am. MS. MACKIN: -- in support of the City of 13 14 Oceanside's resolution. CHAIR KRUER: 15 Thank you, Ms. Mackin. 16 Next. 17 MS. CHRISNA: Chairman, Commissioners, I am Elizea 18 Chrisna, and I live in Poway, and I will represent myself. 19 In 1972, I worked my buns off to put Proposition 20 20, the coastal initiative, on the ballot. I assisted in 21 collecting the signatures, verified them, and then get the 22 vote out to put this into law. 23 Now, today, 36 years later, I am standing here 24 requesting that you fulfill the mandate I worked so hard for

36 years ago, and this did not include the toll road.

to protect the beaches, and the coastal areas, and it was not to provide for the economies of Oceanside, or for the spread of traffic for Orange County citizens.

I request that you fulfill your mandate, that I worked so hard for 36 years ago, thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you for your testimony, and thank you for doing that in a minute.

MR. MC CORMACK: Chris McCormack, San Clemente. I truly hope the Coastal Commission will not be swayed today by the fear tactics presented to you by the TCA and their political lackeys.

But, I am not here to simply ask you for your acquiescence in opposing this toll road. I oppose this toll road, and hope that you do also. But, if you do not, I have faith in the fact that my brothers and sisters here tonight will continue to fight against this road, and also against the real reason why this road exists.

For this road is not simply the resolve of poor planning by the TCA, or by some unscrupulous politicians who have placed their integrity ahead of their drive for money. This road is the result of an ideology that views the world and its resources as a commodity that must be exploited. It is an ideology that puts the drive for profit ahead of people, cultures, and our environmental well being. This ideology that came over the ocean with the slave trader

1 Christopher Columbus is still with us today, negatively
2 affecting people not only in San Clemente, but people around

the world.

We need to understand that stopping this road is not simply one battle, it is a continual battle in the struggle to change our consciousness in the way that we look at the world. We need to begin to view the world and our environment not in terms of take, take, take, but in terms of give and take. We need to not view the world as a commodity, but as part of our well being.

I didn't speak to ask for your charity, or even to secure you "No" vote. Progressive change does not come from the Coastal Commission, from board members, or from politicians. Change comes from people coming together and demanding it.

Today, board members, you have a choice, are you going to stand with the people who seek to preserve the beauty and life that our mother earth gave us? or are you going to stand with the force of the past, that wants to destroy our mother earth?

If you fail to stand with us today, sobeit, you alone can't stop this road, or give life to this road. In the end, we, the people, will be the ones who make that decision.

Thank you, very much.

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CHAIR KRUER: Former Chairwoman Meg Caldwell, a friendly face here.

MS. CALDWELL: Good evening, Chair Kruer, and members of the Commission. It is my honor to be here, on the anniversary of my last Commission meeting with so many of you.

And, I wanted to let you know that out of respect for the coast, itself, the *Coastal Act*, and this Commission that people who have been here since early this morning, in support of the staff recommendation, have decided that they will do their best to actually cede their time back to the Commission, because we all think that it is important that you reach a decision tonight, and that you are able to do so at an hour where you can really think deliberatively, and really make the important policy decisions that you are posed with this evening.

So, members of the Coalition to Save San Onofre, if you would please stand up at this time.

## [ Audience Reaction ]

And, these are people, among the thousands who were here this morning, who have remained here and stuck with you. We have a handful of people who would like to share their prepared remarks -- I have chucked mine -- and they understand that they will take as short a time as possible, but they really feel that their message is important, as do

the rest of us.

The remainder of the people in the room, who want to save San Onofre, and support the staff recommendation, have agreed that they will be ceding their time, and as you call their names, they will come up, and if you are not calling their names, they come in line and indicate they are ceding their time back to the Commission.

We would, actually, put the challenge to TCA and its supporters that it do the same thing, out of respect, and out of dignity for the coastline, and the *Coastal Act*, and this Commission.

In closing, I just want to request that this
Commission give these important policy choices that you have
tonight the same dignity and the same consideration that
those voters back in 1972 gave our coastline, when they voted
in Proposition 20, with an overwhelming majority, in support
of the nation's most protective piece of coastal protection
law.

And, with that, I thank you very much for your time, and look forward to your decision.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, for your cooperation and thank you for the people ceding their time. We really appreciate that.

MR. JACKSON: Hi, my name is Charley Jackson. I am 15 years old, and I live in Laguna Beach, go to Laguna

Beach High School.

A couple of weeks ago I was surfing at Doheny, and you could see how bad the pollution was. I ended up getting a pretty bad rash from the water.

Please don't let that happen to Trestles and San Onofre. There are better solutions to lessening traffic than creating the 241, like fixing the 5, or extending La Plada.

Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you.

Mr. Massara.

MR. MASSARA: Honorable Chair, Commissioners, Mark Massara, Sierra Club Coastal Programs.

I could go on at length -- and you know that -- but, suffice it to say because of late hour, we are encouraging all of those of us who support the staff's analysis and recommendation, and supports the Sierra Club, and our Coalition that has worked so long, and so hard, for this day, to cede our time, so that you can deliberate, and so that you can reach a vote tonight.

There certainly is no benefit whatsoever to any sort of continuance, or postponement. The project has not changed since November. It is unlikely to change, given the drastic modifications that are necessary to make this consistent with the *Coastal Act*, and this can only happen with clear guidance from you to TCA on the project.

With that, we would like to submit hundreds more 2 letters, thousands more postcards, and surf board signed with those postcards for you and the Commission from activists up 3 and down the state, imploring you to protect San Onofre. 4 CHAIR KRUER: Do we get to keep those surf boards? 5 Thank you, Mr. Massara. 6 7 **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUGLAS: Mr. Chairman.** CHAIR KRUER: Yes. 8 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUGLAS: With --9 COMMISSIONER ACHADJIAN: Mr. Chairman. 10 CHAIR KRUER: Yes. 11 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUGLAS: Mr. Chair. 12 13 COMMISSIONER ACHADJIAN: I want to ask Mr. Massara 14 if lessons come with it? 15 MR. MASSARA: Absolutely. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUGLAS: With our restricted 16 17 budget, we don't have a place to store those. 18 MR. MASSARA: Please, take them with you. 19 CHAIR KRUER: Okay, thank you, very much. 20 COMMISSIONER ACHADJIAN: Do we have to report 21 them? 22 CHAIR KRUER: Again, thank you to everyone who is 23 ceding their time, because it is very important that we, as early as possible, get to the deliberations on this project. 24 25 So, we appreciate it.

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Sir.

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman, members, I am Bill Collins, representing the League of Conservation Voters, San Diego.

I first want to mention that I worked to create this Commission back in 1971, and when we couldn't get this bill passed, I helped collect signatures to get Prop 20 on the ballot. This is the kind of project that we intended the Commission to reject, to block.

TCA says this is about traffic congestion. haven't told you that if the toll road is built, they have a contract with Caltrans which says there will be no traffic improvements on the I-5. So, how does that improve traffic?

They didn't tell you that during construction, lanes if I-5 will be closed -- how is that for a bottleneck?

They didn't tell you that during construction, there will be piledrivers pounding the earth day and night. Who is going to camp at San Clemente with that going on? This is all in the EIR. You can look it up yourself.

So, we urge that the project be denied, thank you, very much, and I have a handout that would like to just leave with --

> CHAIR KRUER: The staff.

-- with staff, fine. MR. COLLINS:

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir.

Yes, sir.

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MR. PIANIPORE: Before I introduce myself, my name, I --

CHAIR KRUER: Could you use the microphone, please.

> MR. CHAIR KRUER: Yeah, can you hear me, okay? CHAIR KRUER: Yes.

MR. PIANIPORE: Before I introduce, Mr. Chairman, I want to ask something unique. I want to take my pen out. I want the audience to thank all of the audience for their I think about a \$2 to \$3 million value is here I want to ask them to be open. I am going to put this in my pocket, and will you just take your signs down, and just listen. Maybe there is a merit here for the family safety.

My name is Steven Pianipore, you already timed me, so I lost it already. I don't have enough to do it. I am a licensed civil instructor of engineering in California, and 6 other states, and volunteer for Governor's office of Religious Services, and Chair of homeless security for Society of American Military Units. I am trained in FEMA for disaster.

I believe that there is not enough consensus, and work done, to mitigate to talk to people of the opposition to let them know what are the disadvantages of not having the

toll road built.

During disaster, Mr. Chairman, there will be a need to get our loved ones to hospitals, our children, our mothers that worked so hard to raise us, and they are miserable. They can't do it alone. We need to help them out and get them out.

What is the value of one life? Do you want to ask someone when you go home, what is the value of one life? I saw the mouse there, that's nice. Somebody joked with me, and said, "Well, we could put some more cats there, and it would solve the solution." I think that is a joke, but seriously, what is the priority here? Look at your child, look at yourself, you are a baby, you are a value, you were raised.

We need an alternate route to get out during disasters. January 17, 1994 -- please be open, don't talk about it, I want you to listen, please -- January 17, 1994, we had a disaster, earthquake, the bridge collapsed, everything was closed, and you don't have an alternate road. Think about it, during a disaster, you need to think about that. What is the value of long life?

Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Sir, could you state your name for the record, again, just so we have --

MR. PIANOPORE: Steven Pianopore.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir.

MR. PIANOPORE: Thank you.

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MR. VAUGHN: Hi, my name is Michael Vaughn. I am a private citizen. I work for a company, but that doesn't have anything to do with why I am here. I live in Talega, the development that is inland of San Clemente, right on the edge of the wilderness, and I strongly support the toll road extension going through.

I think that, as I see it, and I have had quite an education today, you have to make your decision within the constraints of the laws that are written, and I think that is quite a challenge. I think that all of the environmental issues have been properly addressed. I think there has been a lot of misstatement of information given -- maybe, a little by both sides -- but I think that the serious issues have been addressed, and as I see it, there is no reason not to approve the toll road.

I think 50 years from now, we will be grateful that we have it, and it will have contributed to the quality of life and to the quality of the ocean right in front of where that toll road goes.

I am a former Naval Officer, and I have sailed the world, and I have seen the impact of civilization on the oceans, and the life within it, and I think that the bigger problem is the contamination of sea life by plastics, and I

think seeing the extrapolation you can make with your powers as the Coastal Commission about what to do with things outside of the particular zone that you are here to govern, you could do a lot about that. I don't think there is a single living organism within the ocean which is not affected by plastic contamination.

But, as far as the toll road goes, the environmental impact of that, I think, has been properly addressed and will be well mitigated, and I support the toll road.

Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, very much.

Sir.

MR. RAPP: Good evening, my name is Tom Rapp, president of United Anglers, and I work with fishermen up and down the coast.

You know, the number one job with fishermen is to make sure we get good conservation. Without conservation, none of this really makes much difference, at all, unless we have got a lot of fish out there, and they are healthy, with good water quality, there is no sense, really, coming down to the beach.

We have got anglers, and we have got a lot of anglers that live by the coast, and they enjoy the beach. We also have a lot of anglers that live inland, and it is important for them to have that same access to the beach,

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also. If you don't have access, I mean, you know, conservation without access is like watching the Discovery Channel with the window open, it just doesn't work.

We really support having the toll road come in. Ι remember a couple of years ago, Commissioner Wan, as the story goes -- and please correct me any time along the way -you were out on the beach in front of one of those Hollywood producer's place, you sat down there, and the Sheriff was called, and when he came down, you said, "Hey, take me away. This is a public beach. This is about public access." Go, girl, that is what this is all about.

We just want to make sure that we have got even access up and down the coast, because what is going on right now, is by not having good transportation, we have got a fence, but the fence is simply further back from the beach. If it takes 2 hours to get to the beach, or get to the harbor, people don't go, and what we are trying to do is to make sure that we have good equal access for everybody down at the beach.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, I guess a couple of million people are using the beach now, but we appreciate your comments.

Good evening, my name is Dick Baker. MR. BAKER: I am the former Chief Executive Officer of Ocean Pacific, the Surfer Pearlgram, and a resident of San Clemente. I am the

Current president of SIMA, the Surf Industry Manufacturers
Association. We are a \$7.2 billion industry, based largely
in Orange and San Diego Counties. As a global lifestyle
community of brands, such as Quicksilver, Bilabong, Volcom,
Reef, O'Neil, Rock and Hurley to name a few. We are a
business with a heart, and that heart is the ocean. It is
the connection between core consumers, and our brands.

The ocean and beaches are the foundation of our commercial success, and we will support, protect, and invest to insure their future well being.

As a major contributor to the economic landscape of our state, the surf industry represents a vital and growing business platform. We are the global ambassadors of the action sports industry, with our brand headquarters based in California, selling the surf lifestyle dream, and reaching young consumers throughout the world.

Our industry directly supports tens of thousand of jobs in California. We supply our retail partners, core surf shops, Macy's, Nordstrum's and Packsons, generating billions of dollars of revenue on a state and nationwide basis. In addition, the industry supports related business partners, vendor suppliers, and consumer product manufacturers providing in excess of a million jobs.

We support a solution to the traffic problem, not just through a state park, and not at the expense of one of

the most magnificent revered surf breaks in the world. The sport of surfing is both a privilege and a passion for the millions of participants that embrace it. The business of surfing is based on our customer's ability to interact and enjoy our beach and cultural resources.

We encourage you, the Coastal Commission, to protect our beach and state park by voting to oppose the recommended alignment for the proposed extension to the 241 South toll road.

Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir.

MR. KNOKE: My name is Bob Knoke, K-n-o-k-e, I live in Mission Viejo. I am opposed to the toll road. I think the TCA is more interested in money than they are in relieving traffic. And, the reason why I say that is because if they were really interested in traffic mediation, they would lower their tolls, so people could actually afford to drive it. There are better alternatives.

The better alternative is to widen the existing highway, Highway 5. That would be far less environmentally damaging to the park, and it could be done, I feel, cheaper than all of the grading they need to do.

Intersecting roads, such as where you have two highways come together, is where a bottleneck is formed that slows the traffic more, and therefore the 241 would do

nothing to relieve traffic. Once you get onto 5, off of the toll road, how are you going to move, because 5 is not being widened under their planning. The adjacent roads on -- where are the people going to go? how is the traffic going to move?

I think the cost is too high for this. We are going to be destroying the O'Neill Land Conservancy, the San Mateo Campground, both of which were formed because of mediation problems in relation to building houses, they had to build the O'Neill Conservancy, and the nuclear plant caused the campground to have to be built.

If you destroy San Onofre State Park, where are you going to find a replacement for our growing population in this county, and in this state?

And, that completes my time, and thank you, very much, and God Bless.

MR. RAMIREZ: Good evening, Commissioners, I am the city Commissioner Nicomer Ramirez, chair of the City of San Diego Human Relations Commission, a commission that is represented by leaders and activists of the people of colored communities, and the religious communities.

I am sure I don't speak just for myself in acknowledging and thanking our Native American brothers and sisters, for educating us about the history of this area.

But, most important of all, I think we all remember that yesterday's election was about change, was

about our emerging youth and young people caring about society, the environment, and wanting government to listen.

As a senior citizen, I salute all of the young people, and all of the youth that are here making a stand, and I encourage them to continue to be involved in this issue, and other issues.

I stand here to remind you that the Human Relations Commission of San Diego has taken a stand in opposition to this toll road.

Thank you, so very much.

CHAIR KRUER: And, as people come up, if you have already spoken, please don't come up, you don't get another bite at the apple, so if you have already spoken, please sit down.

Ma'am, go ahead.

MS. SHIER: Thank you, and good evening, my name is Dr. Deborah Shier. I am a mammalogist, and a conservation biologist, and I have been conducting research on small mammals for the last 14 years, including members of the species that include the species of pocket mouse, the kangaroo rat, and the kangaroo mice. So, I am like the expert from TCA. I actually have studied the pocket mouse for the last two years, and I agree wholeheartedly with the staff's decision to oppose the toll road based on the implications that it will impact the pocket mouse recovery of

this species.

I would like to add four pieces of data from my research over the last two years, to their report, and one is that over the 2007 population census that I conducted on Camp Pendleton, it showed that the primary population of this species is, actually, constricted severely. Which means that impacts on the San Mateo north population will, actually, be even more significant.

Secondly, my research has shown that this species is sensitive to moon illumination, which means that artificial lighting from the proposed toll road, and during construction, and from the traffic on the road will severely impact surface activity of this species.

Thirdly, this species is sensitive to low frequency hearing, so their auditory cochlea in their ears are tuned to low frequency sound. They communicate via foot drumming.

If the road is put into place, in the location it is sited, it will impact their ability to communicate with other individuals, and coordinate their mating efforts.

Therefore, this particular population will be, from my standpoint, extinct very soon.

And, finally, their spatial patterns indicate that they are a fairly sedentary species, so the likelihood that they would actually use a single culvert, or a corridor, in

the vicinity of their population is extremely low. 1 Thank you, very much. CHAIR KRUER: 2 MS. SHIER: Thank you. 3 CHAIR KRUER: Okay, next. 4 Hi, and thank you for giving us the MR. RIDLEY: 5 opportunity to comment. 6 CHAIR KRUER: Your name, please. 7 MR. RIDLEY: I'm sorry? 8 CHAIR KRUER: Your name for the record. 9 MR. RIDLEY: I am getting there, my name is Jeff 10 I am a high school science teacher from Anaheim, 11 California, and I am vehemently opposed to seeing a state 12 park bulldozed to build a toll road. 13 I know it is late, and we all are tired, so I cede 14 the rest of my time to you, thank you. 15 CHAIR KRUER: Thank you for doing that, sir. 16 MR. DENNEL: Hello, my name is Hugh Dennel. 17 a naturalist from Huntington Beach, and we have, actually, 18 created our own version of a toll road here, of all of the 19 people who want to can concede their time, so they will be 20 following up right after me. 21 And, one last thing, I heard someone today, 22 earlier, nobody gets off at Trestles to go surfing. 23 somebody put a stop there, I know myself, and probably 24

everybody else would get off, no traffic needed.

 Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir.

Next.

MR. HAMILTON: My name is Graham Hamilton, thank you, very much, for your patient service this evening.

I would like to start off by inviting anyone who thinks that this road will have no immediate impacts on water quality, to swallow a mouthful of sea water and see what interstate runoff has to say to your digestive system, of no impact.

And, furthermore, I resent the notion that surfers are here merely to protect their localism. I am not a local. I live in Santa Monica, but I make trips to Trestles regularly, and if Inland Empire wave riders had any real sense of this sport they would be here tonight protecting the sanctity of San Onofre State Beach.

It is becoming increasingly clear that urban progress cannot sustain itself on the foundations of environmental destruction. Everyone here has something unique at stake, but what is equally at stake for all of us, whether we acknowledge it or not, is the vitality of our natural environment.

I am a surfer, but this isn't about surfing. My opposition to 241 would be just as sharp were it to bridge Yosemite, or bisect Joshua Tree. This is about our

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collective need to innovate transportation solutions that put our increasingly vulnerable environment at the top of the priority list, and 241 does not do this.

The idea that building a toll road through a state park as the best possible solution is not only ludicrous, it is lazy. It is an old, ineffective, solution to a unique problem. It is time to start thinking outside of the box for solutions to our modern urban and environmental problems.

Thank you, once again, so much, for your patience service tonight.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you.

## [ Audience Reaction ]

Thank you, again, and like I said, please try to keep it down. You can put your hands up if you agree with that, and if you don't, use thumbs down, so we can keep moving.

Yes, sir.

MR. TINGEN: My name is John Tingen. I am from San Clemente.

The staff report was showing that in several cases the TCA selected, or the TCA choose selections that were, in fact, done by the collaborative agencies. They were done by the four federal agencies. They were not done by the TCA. The staff misstated the facts.

The Smart Mobility choose to ignore the details in

that report in their report of showing that the I-5 could be widened without impact on the surrounding territories.

One of their exhibits, in their report, showed a cross section that involved San Clemente Presbyterian Church. The dialogue text in the report showed that with the widening -- of course they were only putting in 9-foot wide lanes, instead of the required 12-foot wide lanes -- nonetheless, they showed that a sound wall 12 feet away from the San Clemente Presbyterian Church would allow that church to exist.

They missed the fact that under construction in that same picture, that same aerial photograph, was the new fellowship hall, and Sunday school. The extension of the freeway would wipe out those two buildings, which have now been completed.

These were pointed out to Smart Mobility, and what was their answer? they have a revised report, they left out that cross section, so they ignored the fact entirely. In fact, they misstated the number of lanes that were required between Pico and El Camino Real. In one part of their report, they show it is required, but the Table in the report on page 13, mistakes the requirements. It leaves off --

CHAIR KRUER: Sir.

MR. TINGEN: -- sections, that they --

CHAIR KRUER: Sir.

MR. TINGEN: -- drew, but did not include. 1 2 Thank you. Thank you, sir. CHAIR KRUER: 3 I would like to make a request. MR. DALE: 4 name is Herbert Dale, and this line over here would like to 5 concede their time, speed up the process. It is getting late 6 here, and we appreciate your time. 7 CHAIR KRUER: We appreciate it, we appreciate 8 that, and thank you. 9 MR. DALE: I am opposed to 241. 10 CHAIR KRUER: Okay, fine, thank you, and thank you 11 for coming. 12 [ Processional march by some of the audience ] 13 MR. MURPHY: I am the last, and I would like to 14 I represent the My name is Garth Murphy. say something. 15 Surfers Party of the World, and I have been here all night, 16 and I have not heard a single reason to put that toll road 17 through the park. 18 I have heard reasons for a toll road, but I have 19 not heard one single reason for running it through the park, 20 excepting that they seem to perceive it as the weakest 21 possible point at which to run it. 22 Thank you for turning this whole proposal down. 23 CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir. 24 Yes, sir. 25

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MR. FRASER: Good evening, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, my name is Chip Fraser. I am the fire chief for the Orange County Fire Authority.

On January 24, our board of directors, which consists of city councilmembers from our 22 cities, and 2 members of the board of supervisors, unanimously voted to instruct me to testify today at this hearing, in support of the 241 toll road extension.

The OCFA serves close to 1.4 million people in our 560-square mile service area. OCFA, along with our residents, have benefited greatly from the existing toll road network; specifically, during the emergency, the 241, the 261, and the 73 have provided a means for us to quickly move firefighters throughout our county, to quickly evacuate large numbers of residents at risk, and the roads have served as good control points for advancing wildland fires.

We first used the toll road for this purpose when the were still under construction. Two brush fires raced off of the Cleveland National Forest, down towards neighborhoods in our community, and were helped to be contained by the 241.

In the last 18 months, we have had 4 occasions where the roads have played an important role in achieving a better than expected outcome from fire, the Sierra Fire, Windy Ridge, Loma Ridge, and then most recently the October Santiago fire.

As we have all seen, most certainly just from a few miles from this very location, when it comes to protecting lives and property from fire, whether we are safely evacuating those at risk, or getting a sufficient number of fire fighters into our neighborhoods to stand and fight, time is of the essence.

If the policy makers decide to complete the 241 extension, OCFA would expect that the benefits we experience, put with the existing networks, would be realized when the next brush fire, earthquake, or major disaster hits.

Thank you, very much.

MR. ADAMS: Good evening, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, and thank all of you for being here and going through all of this. My name is Jim Adams, a council representative for the Los Angeles Orange County Building and Construction Trades Council. I have been an Orange County resident for 48 years, currently residing in Anaheim.

Our council represents affiliated construction unions whose memberships exceed 130,000 skilled crafts men and women, in the construction industry, living and working in Los Angeles and Orange County.

In attendance, although they will not be speaking, in respect to your time, as well as their own, Brick Layers Local Union 4; IBW 441; Operating Engineers Local 12; Iron Workers 416, 433; District Council of Labor, Southern

California; Cement Masons 500; Teamster 952; Plumbers and Pipefitters Local 582; and Plasters 200.

We are here today to support the extension of the 241 toll road, and request that you approve the Coastal Commission consistency permit, in an effort to move this project forward.

This project is important to the building trades, not only for the 1,000s of jobs that will be created during the construction phase, but it will also help ease the traffic on the I-5 freeway. The building trades unanimously endorse this project, only after it was approved by TCA in 2006, BIR has weighed each alternative to the project path, and concluded that this is the favored alternative.

Though much has been done to protect the environment, minimize the footprint through Orange County, and San Diego, that there should be no challenges at this time; however, the project still has its detractors, but we believe they are wrong.

This project will have a minimum impact on San Onofre State Park, and in fact will improve the air quality in the region due to the ability to move traffic, instead of having thousands of cars sitting on the freeway.

We need this project for the benefit of the environment, and for the betterment of region's congestion.

Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Okay, go ahead, sir.

MR. BOTHADURI: Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, Director Kempton, my name is H'mei Bothaduri. I am representing the Automobile Club of Southern California.

For more than 100 years the Auto Club has advocated for traffic safety, and mobility improvements on behalf of members. Today, we have 50 million members throughout the country, 6 million in Southern California, with 1.8 million members and more than 60 percent of households in Orange and San Diego Counties.

This project, after more than 2 decades of the studies, analyses, engineering calculations, debates and discussions, and tens of thousands of pages of reports, and hundred of pages of engineering drawings, comes to some very basic, and surprisingly clear and undisputed facts. We have a congestion problem on I-5. No one disputes that.

The project that cost \$2.5 to \$3 billion to widen and is going to impact hundreds of properties, will never be built in California, everybody in this room knows that, no one can dispute it.

On the environmental issues, the experts can disagree, but this project is a expending 25 percent of the project budget on environmental mitigation measures. That is about 2.5 to 3 times the average percentage that similar projects expend.

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The applicant in front of you today, TCA, they say if you want to see what the future is going to look like, look at the past. TCA has built more than 51 miles of roadways, in the last 15 years, mostly in environmentally sensitive areas, some in the coastal zone, and if anything, they have learned and they will do better in the future.

We would like to respectfully request that you look at these fundamental facts and see the forest, and not focus on the trees. There are hundreds of people in this room. There are hundreds of thousands of people who are sitting and wasting millions of hours of undue delay in traffic congestion.

We would like to request that you approve CTA's application, thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you.

Sir.

MR. BURRY: Thank you, good women and men of the California Coastal Commission. We need your service for our coastlines.

CHAIR KRUER: Excuse me --

MR. BURRY: I only want to say this --

CHAIR KRUER: -- would you state your name for the record, sir.

MR. BURRY: My name is Vince Burry. I live in San Clemente.

In my view, the purpose of the toll road is not to give us traffic relief here in Southern California, which we need. The purpose of the toll road is simply to make money.

Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you.

Sir.

MR. TOKEN: My name is Terry Token, from Costa

Mesa. Commissioners, my worry is that we are turning a cash
cow over to a crew of witless incompetence, the ones who
brought us the defective road surfaces that CalTrans had to
replace, and those obnoxious, "Take The Toll Road" signs that
we are all so tired of by now.

If the toll road goes through, in one stroke we would have one, given the control, construction and maintenance of the toll road to an organization proven to be incompetent in all ways.

Two, cut a major park and campground in two with a noisy, polluting, road. Three, vitiated one of the finest surfing breaks in the world. Four, facilitated a vast increase of traffic and carbon emissions with its effects on global warming. Five, split a wildlife environment into a way that damages it egregiously and irrefutably. Six, let greedy people charge citizens for travel that should be free, or at least already paid for. And, seven, taken \$100 million bribe.

Let a hundred politicians speak in favor of the preposterous does not make it politically correct, much less right. Let not the still small voice of reason be drowned out by the sound of the wheel against which these fools are grinding their ax, bag the toll road.

MR. NEELY: Good evening, Commissioners, my name is Tim Neely. I am the director of planning and development for the County of Orange.

For the last 15 years I have lead the county's efforts to create habitat reserve systems throughout the county in concert with private landowners, state and federal wildlife agencies, and local jurisdictions.

In 2005, the County of Orange created a 33,000-acre habitat reserve as part of the southern sub-region habitat conservation plan. When combined with the reserves that were established by the county, with the central and coastal natural community conservation plan in the 1995 era, we have produced a comprehensive reserve system of over 68,000 acres of natural habitat.

Much has been said about the fact that a portion of the proposed transportation corridor is located within the western edge of the 1,000-acre Donna O'Neill Land Conservancy. Indeed, this corridor location was specifically requested by the environmental agencies to maximize the open space contiguous habitat areas to the east of the corridor.

Displacement of the green alignment along the western edge of the conservancy is a significant biological mitigation, that will substantially minimize the effects of fragmentation on the eastern habitat block, compared to earlier alignments.

Ultimately, the alignment will insure that the 1,000-acre Donna O'Neill Conservancy is preserved, and in effect, expanded to become an integral component of the adjoining 33,000-acre habitat reserve.

The green alignment is consistent with the county's reserve system, because large blocks of habitat are maintained. There will be no net loss of habitat value, and the indirect impacts of the corridor extension will be prevented through mitigation measures.

Thank you for your consideration.

MR. SCHMITT: Mr. Chairman, Jim Schmitt, retired as an attorney, and because a couple of people had to leave, I am going to represent the San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce, the largest chamber in the area, the San Diego County Taxpayers Association, all of their committees, all of them -- a number of them supported it, also, the Highway Development Association.

Ronald Reagan's birthday was mentioned.

Interestingly enough, he appointed me to three positions in state government, Assistant Secretary, Chief Deputy of

Business and Transportation, the Toll Bridge Authority, and the State Transportation Board. I have been active for many years.

One thing that I wanted to mention about transportation, beside the I-5 relief, this road will be a tremendous relief. The 241 -- for I-15, people take I-15 from eastern Orange County and Riverside, down south, and take 76 over to Coronado. I can remember many projects that have been helped. The 52, for example, from the Santee area to I-15 has saved Interstate 8 in San Diego.

Up in the bay area, those of from the bay area know what the Golden Gate Bridge, the San Mateo and Dunbarton Bridges, the Richmond San Rafael, the BART-2, the Martinez, the eastern Martinez, what those projects have done for your area.

In San Diego, our San Diego Coronado Bay Bridge saved the traffic in the south county. People were driving I-5 to Chula Vista, around the Strand, up the Strand to Imperial Beach, to the Navy bases, and that bridge helped that.

Also, the people's SeaPort Village area was created because of the fact that people used to park there and take the ferry over to North Island, the pedestrian ferry, and then when that happened, the parking was gone, and they drove over to that side of the thing.

1 One thing about parks, also, in winding up, many in San Diego County, particular in others, parks were built. 2 Balboa Park is a natural -- not a natural park, it was built. 3 You have \$100 million to spend on various mitigation 4 projects. 5 So, I would just like to suggest that we approve 6 It is very important. Keep in mind the growth this project. 7 here is not people moving here to these many areas, in San 8 Diego County, the numbers show that the growth between now 9 and 2030, over 65, there is going to be --10 Okay, your time is up. CHAIR KRUER: 11 -- 134 percent increase in people MR. SCHMITT: 12 living too long. 13 CHAIR KRUER: Thank you. 14 That is where the growth is, thank MR. SCHMITT: 15 16 you. Mr. Schmitt, thank you. 17 CHAIR KRUER: My name is Heidi Keller. MS. KELLER: 18 executive director of the Donna O'Neill Land Conservancy. 19 I am here on behalf of my board of directors, 20 which have voted to oppose any road that would cut through 21 In 1990, the conservancy was set aside in 22 the conservancy. perpetuity to mitigate for 1000s of homes to be built in San 23 24 Clemente.

The board agrees with staff that the proposed

alignment raises disturbing questions about the integrity and permanence of areas that have been set aside as habitat preserves, and mitigation for impacts of previously approved development.

We hope the Commission reaches a decision that will uphold the 1990 promise to the community, to maintain the Donna O'Neill Land Conservancy as a reserve in perpetuity, thank you.

ms. IGOROSKY: My name is Emily Igorosky. I am a resident of Rancho Santa Marguerita. I am a parent, and I am here as a private citizen. I am personally opposed to the extension of the 241 toll road.

As a naturalist for over 6 years, I have had the privilege of leading hundreds of school children on field trips through the Donna O'Neill Land Conservancy. Most of the students have visited from local schools, but some have come from as far away as Garden Grove, to experience this native habitat. Over 10,000 students have had the opportunity to come to the Conservancy on field trips.

For many students, it is their first time hiking. For most students it is their first time to see what an oak tree looks like, or to touch and smell coastal sage grass. Students are able to see tracks made by deer, giant wood rat nests, and hawks flying over head. When they go to the Conservancy, all they see, hear, and experience, is nature.

Some say this road will go on the edge of the Donna O'Neill Land Conservancy, but that is not the case. This road will cover 160 acres and cut off 240 acres from the remaining reserve, and it severs native wildlife habitat, and 57 percent of the Conservancy will remain, forever altered by traffic, noise and pollution.

The Conservancy is supposed to be set aside forever. What happened? putting a toll road, which will become a freeway through a wilderness preserve, or a state park is not progress. There are alternatives, like expanding the 5 freeway. We cannot keep fracturing the environment.

The Conservancy is a unique, quiet, quality wildlife refuge, one of the last unpaved tracks of nature in Orange County, and a place that should be a priceless legacy for generations. Driving a road like a state freeway through the heart of this preserve would end it forever.

Please make a good moral choice for out future, thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, Ma'am.

MR. SHANEBORN: Good evening, Commissioners, my name is David Shaneborn.

CHAIR KRUER: Can you speak up into the microphone.

MR. SHANEBORN: My name is David Shaneborn, I am a resident of Huntington Beach, California. I am a father of

1 four, and I oppose the toll road. I cede my time, thank you. 2 CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir. 3 Hello, my name is Bill Bloom, and I am MR. BLOOM: 4 a business representative from the Carpenters Union. Ι 5 represent over 200 members that were recently sitting up 6 I worked on 241. I worked on the 73. I live front here. 7 adjacent, in my back yard is the toll road. I have never 8 lost any sleep, my family has never lost any sleep, and there 9 has never been a negative impact by having the toll road 10 there. 11 But, I can tell you what the majority of the 12 There was a recent people behind me feel, and this is why. 13 conversation had with one of the gentlemen -- apparently, we 14 are not going to hear it. 15 CHAIR KRUER: What? 16 MR. BLOOM: We have a taped message from one of 17 those gentlemen, earlier. We are cuing it up, excuse me. 18 [ Tape Recording Played ] 19 CHAIR KRUER: You need to shut that off, the time 20 21 is up. MR. BLOOM: Well, can I speak now? 22 CHAIR KRUER: No, no, you can't use a tape to get 23 more time. 24

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Next.

MR. BRANDO: Good evening, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, my name is Brad Brando. I am affiliated with the Carpenter's Union in San Diego. I represent 3,000 members. Thank you for the opportunity to speak on this issue.

Environmental issues aside, I think the heart of this issue is change. As humans, we don't readily accept change or embrace it. It is scarey. It is unknown. It is out of the normal.

Allow me a quick look back on change from my local perspective. I feel this is relevant. In the early 60's construction of the 5 freeway was challenged by all of the residents in Encinitas, where I grew up, nobody embraced it, no one thought it was necessary. I don't think today, the 5 freeway, there wasn't anyone on the old 101, everybody was on the 5, and that is change.

In the 60s, it was necessary to sneak into
Trestles, because the Marines were in charge, and they didn't
allow us in, like they do now. Today it is open. You can
walk in, bicycle in, that is change.

I urge you to vote "Yes" on this issue. It will have a positive effect, and will provide hundreds of jobs for our members and construction workers to provide for their families, and themselves.

No. 2, it will alleviate traffic congestion for

1 years to come.

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As a former member of Surfrider and a passionate and active surfer of almost 50 years, I implore you to vote "Yes" on this project -- less traffic, less smog, more jobs.

Trestles will survive. It survived the 5 freeway, it will survive this toll road. Thank you for your time.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you.

MR. WESTERLY: My name is Jason Westerly, and I had a whole long spiel planned, but I think the members of the public already said everything I wanted to say, with their feet, and with their signs.

And, so in their spirit, I would like to urge the people of the Coastal Commission to please listen to your staff and do not approve the construction of the toll road, and I thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, very much.

Yes, Ma'am.

ms. mora: Good evening, my name is Sammy Mora, I am a civil environmental engineer, living in Escondido.

My husband, daughter, and I love nature, animals, farm life, and thought to build our home where we could enjoy these things. Three months ago, our home, our vehicles, and some of our animals burned during the San Diego mountain fires. Both my daughter and I are asthmatics, and as the fires moved west, so did we, in search of breathable air. We

needed help and support from our families in Orange County, that we couldn't reach. The 5 and the 15 freeways were closed, or stopped due to the fires and smoke.

This roadways proved to be inefficient in providing routes of escape to use in case of an emergencies. We were trapped. With the increasing population traffic is being affected negatively, mobility is critical during emergencies. I urge you to consider your needs with regards to mobility, in addition to your needs for a beautiful landscape.

Our home, and everything we had worked for was gone. We were tired, afraid, sad, weakened, and having difficulty to breathe. I hope that none of you are ever faced with not having a way out. Our animals that survived the fire died of hunger. We couldn't access them. The roads were closed.

Lessons learned, there are real access issues between Orange County and San Diego. This project offers the needed benefit, an alternate route. Alternate routes will give all of us the chance to reach safe ground, in the case of an earthquake, flood, terrorist attack, or fires.

Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you.

Again, you don't have to take the whole 2 minutes. We are going to cut it off at 9:00 o'clock, so move forward.

MR. OLOVEY: Mr. Chair, members of the Commission, my name is Rick Olovey, I live in the city of Perris, which is in Riverside County, over 100 miles from here.

I haven't heard too many people speak from that area, and I can tell you why. It is very difficult to get here. Many of the people behind me will be home hours before I get home.

It is a beautiful scene coming here, and enjoying that beach. I used to bring my kids there 10 to 15 years ago. I don't come here often anymore. More likely, I am down in San Diego, or up in northern Ventura area.

I would love to enjoy this area. I support this project. A couple of years ago we did have a tsunami. I heard laughter earlier because of the tsunami mentioned. A couple of years ago in Indonesia we had a tsunami. We do live in a seismic zone, and God help the people if there happens to be one here, and they want to get out. The 91 freeway, for anybody who has been on there, is horrendous, and I won't use it on any day, unless I have to.

Again, I would like to bring my kids here, but the traffic is prohibitive. I support this project, and I thank you for your time.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you.

MR. BULROCK: I am Mike Bulrock, from Oceanside, Chairman and members of the Commission, unless we reform our transportation, so as to drive less, global warming will be a human catastrophe. Attorney General Brown seems to understand this, sadly our Governor does not.

I am for toll roads, but never new construction, and never through a state park. No one has shown a true need for the proposed State Route 241. The fact that I-5 is congested does not indicate an economic need for more lanes than I-5, or parallel to I-5, because the demand for a subsidized commodity often exceeds its supply.

Existing freeway lanes should be priced for users at full cost, and that is the way to reduce congestion.

Californians could have less property tax, sales, and income tax and less gas tax, and no state bonds for freeways. Why should California make it artificially cheap to drive a car, or park a car?

Freeway lanes compete with other choices, such as living close to work, bicycling, car pooling, and using transit. If freeways were not subsidized, engineers and investors could then solve our mobility problems with innovative forms of mass transit.

According to Gore's inconvenient truth, the ice on Greenland, alone, will raise the level of the oceans by 20 feet. The ice on the western section of Anartica will raise the oceans by another 20 feet. This will destroy the coast of California, as we know it.

Our state must transition to a system in which neither driving a car, nor parking a car is subsidized, either by the government, or by any private institution.

Please recognize your responsibilities and take the action that has the best chance of heading off a global warming disaster.

Just please accept your staff's recommendation, thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir.

MS. MARKS: My name is Lisa Marks, and I am here representing the South Laguna Civic Association, who have hundreds of members in south Laguna. We urge you to support your staff, and the beautiful words of your Executive Director, and reject the consistency of the toll road with the Coastal Act.

I cede the rest of my time, thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you.

MR. JACOBSON: Good evening, Commissioners, my name is Dan Jacobson. I am a member of the board of directors of the Donna O'Neill Land Conservancy.

But, I don't speak here tonight on behalf of the conservancy, or even on behalf of myself. I speak on behalf of Richard J. O'Neill, the patriarch of the O'Neill family, and the retired chairman of Rancho Mission Viejo. He asked me to read this letter into the record.

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"Dear Commissioners, sometimes the proponents of the extension of the 241 toll road paint its opponents are no-growth obstructionists. I am the retired chairman of the board of directors of Rancho Mission Viejo, and write on behalf of myself, only. I have built numerous communities where people live, work, and play. A good builder builds for the future, building the 241 would not build for the future, it would The toll road destroy a part of the future. extension would plow through the Donna O'Neill Land Conservancy, 1200 acres of land that is a key part of the San Mateo watershed, and it is supposed to remain in its natural state into perpetuity. If you allow construction of the toll road, you will allow destruction of habitats that have supported teeming life for centuries. Please understand that the toll road will cut through those habitats, and will destroy the life that the conservancy Thousands and thousands was meant to protect. of California's children visit the conservancy each year to learn about the life that the The toll road will toll road will destroy. destroy not only the future of the now blooming

the future of those children. I have been a good builder for many years. I built self-sustaining communities, that have greatly enhanced the future. Building for the future is the right thing to do, building to destroy the future is the wrong thing to do, and building the 241 extension is the wrong thing to do."

life on the conservancy, but it will curtail

Sincerely, Richard J. O'Neill.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you.

MR. HYMSTRA: Good evening, Commissioners, my name is Ray Hymstra, and I am with the Orange County Coast Keeper. I am going to speak to some water quality issues tonight that haven't been brought up some of the other speakers.

I think one of the best ways to look at how the water quality plan for the 241 will perform, is by looking at how the current toll roads are performing. So, by looking at the 73 toll road, for instance, they put in 39, supposedly, state-of-the art filters when they built that. After 5 years they ended up with a cease and desist order from the State Water Board because of the lack of performance, and they had to be removed at taxpayer's expense. Currently, only 15 replacements have been put in, leaving 62 percent of the runoff from the 73 toll road draining into Aliso Creek, an

impaired water body with virtually no treatment.

When we look at the 261 toll road, in order to save funds there, instead of building the road on pile-ons through an area of high water table, they decided to use a dewatering routine, and ends up with 700,000 gallons of high nitrate solenium waste water that needs to be pumped through the sewer now, every day.

Originally, they were supposed to build a state-of-the art denutrafication facility to treat the water; however, once again, it didn't work. So, currently, the state has to pay \$800,000.00 a year to sewer the 700,000 gallons a day of waste water.

Also, and even worse, during rain events, the waste water cannot be directed to the sewer system, so it ends up untreated being directly sent to San Diego Creek, and into Newport Bay.

As an example, in January, over 2,000 pounds of nitrates, and 4 pounds of selenium ended up in Newport Bay, because of these poor water quality controls.

And, with the 241, they are proposing sand filters, little more than a sand box, and it will not remove any of the dissolved fraction of pollutants which makes up up to 50 percent. I urge you to look at these water quality plans carefully, thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you.

MS. BURAN: Good evening, my name is Ilsa Buran, and I am an historian from San Juan Capistrano, and I have corresponded with you, and told you my deep concerns about Panhe, and the proposed extent of the toll road.

In 1981, the San Mateo National Register of Archaeological District was placed on the national register of historic places. This included 4 sites, 2 other sites right next to it are eligible under the criterion A and B by the keeper of the register in 1981, and that finding was confirmed by SHPO through consultation.

Under the National Historic Preservation Act an eligible property has to be dealt with in the same manner as the property that is already listed on the national register.

I urge the Commission to vote "No," support our efforts to protect Panhe's prehistoric sites in San Mateo Canyon, because we can ill afford to lose them. Once they are gone, they are gone for good, thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, Ma'am.

MR. FRASER: My name is Bob Fraser, and I am from the San Mateo Canyon wilderness, that is where I have lived for 50 years. I run cattle under government permit throughout the wilderness, and before it became a wilderness.

I am here to ask for some kind treatment to San Mateo Creek. San Mateo Creek rises on my land, we take care of her there, and that is probably because there aren't many

people around. Then, the mountains take over, and San Mateo Creek runs through these steep canyons, loaded with rocks and boulders and deer, and not too many people go there, but the mountains take care of that creek until it comes into Camp Pendleton, just below the Indian Patrao. It goes down through Pendleton, and out to the ocean.

Remember, that this creek is critical habitat for the steelhead trout -- or the steelhead salmon, as they call it up in Seattle way. That is an indication that there should be something special for this lady, and I think one of the special things for her is to vote a negative for the toll road, thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir.

mr. white: Good evening, I am Al White, 35-year resident of San Clemente. Commissioners, deny the project. You have heard very good advice from your staff, who seem to be professional and ethical. The importance is not to worry about the development. We are victims of our own car culture. We are addicted to oil. It is destroying us. It is destroying our lives. It is the source of many other problems.

What we need to do is to realize that we are a part of nature, and I wish you would vote for nature, for those 2 bird species, for the toad, for the mouse, for the steelhead trout, these are your concerns.

Your mission is to protect the coast. Your mission is not to worry about those of us, all of us, who are victims of our own addiction to the automobile. Please deny the permit, thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir.

MR. BENNISH: My name is Doug Bennish, I live in San Clemente, and having worked for the FAA as an air controller for many years, I can tell you that extending the 241 will not reduce Orange County's freeway traffic, ironically, it will actually increase it.

That is because extending the 241 will encourage thousands of people from points north and east to use the 241 to join the 5 at San Onofre Trestles area, thereby creating a brand new bottleneck. When that happens, the weekend gridlock traffic you already see on the 5 stretching from Del Mar to L.A. will be far worse than it is now.

Why encourage these developments? why not, instead, encourage people to live closer to where they work and play? and why rape the last pristine coast in Southern California?

Now, some may say that "rape" is too strong of a word, but it is the rapist who say that. That is because they have so little idea of what harm their actions do.

There is more to pollution than chemical runoff and habitat destruction. There is also auditory, spatial, visual,

physical, emotional, mental and spiritual pollution. If you don't think so, try living next to a freeway.

Disconnected from the peace, the grandeur, the joy, the beauty, and the truth of nature, a rapist thinks of it mostly as something to be taken for their own purposes. That is why their assurances of care are like putting lipstick on the little girl they have just ravaged.

Coastal Commission, I beg you, the San Onofre San Mateo Trestles area is your daughter, she has no one to protect her but you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, very much.

MR. SPARSA: Good evening, Commissioners, I know it has been a long day and evening, and I'll be short and brief. I am Amando Sparsa, representing 3400 laborers in Orange County's Labor Union, and I am here to ask you to support, and please approve this project.

And, I have some literature here that I will pass up there, thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: And, thank you, for doing that.

Again, we only have 20-some minutes left, so if you could make your comments as quickly as possible.

MR. LEMMON: I appreciate that. My name is Tom Lemmon, I am the business manager of the San Diego Building and Construction Trades Council. Much like my predecessor before me, like Jim Adams said, for the L.A. Orange County

Building Trades, we are in support of this project, 35,000 men and women of San Diego Building Trades Council completely support this Foothill South corridor, because it will create jobs, strengthen the economy, as well as relieve congestion for the region.

I will cut my comments short, thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir, thank you for doing that.

Yes, sir.

MR. BROAD: Good evening, I am Barry Broad, director of the California Teamsters Public Affairs Council.
Our union supports this project.

Obviously, there are strong passions on both sides. I am often struck in these situations that people should be reminded that some of their bitterest enemies also love their children just like they do, and that this is not a contest between pure good and pure evil. Rather, it is a classic clash of the things that government needs to figure out in its capacity as an arbiter of different policy agendas.

Here there is nothing pure about this situation.

Obviously, we have a state park, but it is a state park owned by the federal government, with the Marine base on the other side. It is a purely California notion. I think the rest of the world would be amused to know that the solution, the

proposed alternative, is to double the size of an already enormous interstate freeway through an urban area. 2

So, you know, neither solution is going to make anyone purely happy, but what I think here is that there is a balance that is struck, and I think the balance is struck This project has gone through the entire environ-There is mitigation money available, and mental process. that money can restore a lot of the damage that might be caused by this.

And, I think, on balance, this is a project that can and should be approved for all of the reasons that were discussed earlier today.

Thank you.

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Thank you, sir. CHAIR KRUER:

Good evening, my name is Tom MR. SOUTHERN: Southern, and I live in San Clemente. Just for the record, I I happen to work 6 days and wasn't paid to be here tonight. 4 nights a week for the privilege of living in the land that I was born in, and I continue to do so, in part, because of the amenities this place provides.

The beaches and parks surrounding San Clemente are an important pressure release for millions of people a year. The California State Parks System is extremely important to the well being, both physically and economically, for the entire state.

This road project is not about jobs. It is not about relieving traffic, and it is not about access. The purpose of this TCA is to establish the legal precedent to allow a private corporation to take public land for the benefit of themselves, at the expense of the public.

Part of the land that is threatened has been put aside as mitigation for previous development. When does protected mean protected? When is enough, enough? The State Parks are not for sale.

The credibility of this Commission is at stake. I urge you to vote "No" on this project, thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir.

MR. CHANEY: Hello, my name is John Chaney. I am from Laguna Beach, and I was born in L.A. in '47, you know, and I have watched a lot of it change, all of it change.

And, to see Crystal Cove hills go, Salt Creek,
Dana Point, Doheny, Surf Paradise, I see our culture
mentally, physically, and spiritually bankrupt. The kids are
on drugs that psychiatrists give them, adults are on drugs,
we need to think outside of the box, you know.

And, there is a third way, you know, instead of this win lose, I win, winner takes all, losers get kicked, you know. We need to build sustainable green communities around farming areas, and we need to tear the roads down and put in cheap transportation, and it is late in the game, and

we can't sit around and have these bandaid solutions anymore.

Thank you, I love you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir.

MR. KOONS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, and especially staff, Bruce Koons, executive director of the Save Our Heritage Organization, SOHO. We are California's oldest historic preservation group, and one of the largest in the nation. We are, also, local partners with the National Trust Historic Preservation.

The San Mateo Creek, and the San Onofre Creek beds are a very important cultural landscape, and we haven't heard a lot about that information tonight, but from the Native Americans to a special event that happened just east of the Indian village, was the baptism of the first Christian baptisms in California, and this changed, on this spot history was made and it changed forever the course of what became the western coast of the United States of America.

And, on this spot were Father Serra, and Governor Portola and the Native Americans, met, and still looks the same as it did at that time. It is easily recognizable. It is an extremely important historic spot. For better or worse, California and the west coast was changed forever, now, on this spot, and you can go there today, stand in that spot where this happened. There are very few places in this country where you can go where such a pivotal event occurred.

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towards the end of the valley, where the toll toad will come across the divide -- another historic site -- and then it will cross over the ghost town of Forester, and it will destroy the final remnants of that site. So, please preserve this valley, and preserve this extremely important historic resource and cultural landscape that was based on the watersheds that were in this area, and are still in tact today, thank you.

After that, the San Mateo ranch house was built,

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you.

MR. DONALDSON: Mr. Chairman and members of the California Coastal Commission, my name is Milford Wayne I am the State Historic Preservation officer, or properly known and the SHPO.

My staff and I have been working for over 15 years, consulting with the Federal Highways Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, as required under the Section 108 of the National Historic Preservation And, we have also been working with your staff, and consulting with your staff on the significant archaeological and cultural resources along the proposed route.

In order to shorten this up, I think I will just move into what has been one of our biggest problems that we have had with both TCA, their consultants, and the Federal Highways Administration. We have been asking for a study to show this property is traditional, cultural property, and whether or not what the factual impacts on these resources may be.

However, most of the people think that a traditional cultural property is only related to Native American use, and in fact, it is not. A traditional call for the property is really the roll that the property plays within the community's historical rooted beliefs. And, in doing so, we are finding that Trestles is one of those special places that is not only 50 years old, but it also is dealing with the events, the people, the construction, and maintaining a very high level of integrity.

The community's use of the Trestles goes back to the 1930s, and it then progresses up to the '50s when fiberglass and foam was born, and it has become, probably, the most unique integral component part of the Southern California culture. It has incredible associated values.

I am here under the *Coastal Act* to support the staff's report findings and further investigation and research is needed, for both Panhe and Trestles, as a traditional coastal property, and conclude that the reasonable mitigation has yet to be fully proposed.

Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, very much.

MR. CUNNING: Hi, Patrick Cunning, on behalf of

the Labors Union statewide. I represent 80,000 workers in California, several of which were represented earlier today, but had to get back to their families.

I would appreciate it if staff took their comments earlier, and allowed them to be in for the record, even though they are not here right now, to be able to give that presentation.

We support building the road, because it represents over 20,000 good well-paying jobs for our members, members not only of the state, but also members who are representative of this community. This preserve already is home to some of California's most important public works, a nuclear power plant, railroad trestles at the beach, 2 road that already pass through it, I-5, and Cristianitos Road.

This toll road will shorten commute times significantly for all workers in the area. We also believe that this project will help the local economy, providing more access to the park's facilities, and is an environmentally sound solution to a lot of our future transportation needs.

And, we really appreciate your support of this project moving forward. With that, thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir.

Again, we have got about 10 minutes left.

MR. HOOCHIN: Good evening, Commissioners, my name is Charles Hoochin, and I am from Del Mar, and I am an

attorney here.

I am here tonight to talk about intent. I think my experience and background, and qualifications gives me that ability. I was previously on the staff with the Coastal Commission. I was the liaison officer with the California Attorney General, I communicated with the California Attorney Generals as to recommendation for prosecuting violators of the Coastal Act. I also, created model local coastal plans for the State of California, when the Coastal Act was in its infancy.

I am here tonight to tell you that in my professional opinion, this toll road is inconsistent with the mandate you have, and that mandate is to preserve a unique California resource, which overwhelmingly the citizens of California voted for.

I urge you to follow the staff's recommendations, they are worthy, and they protect the *Coastal Act*.

Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir.

Ma'am.

MS. FLACK: Hi, my name is Dana Flack, and I am a member of the San Diego chapter of Surfrider, and I had ceded my time; however, I was asked to speak on behalf of the Washington DC chapter who collected 26 pages of signatures from around the country showing this is not only a California

issue, but the nation cares, is watching, and asks you to oppose the toll road.

Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, and thank you for coming.

MS. GINNES: I am Sandra Ginnes, and I would like to address some representations that have been made regarding the past history of the Regional Transportation Improvement Plan.

In the early '90s I served on the SCAG regional council as mayor of the City of Costa Mesa, and there was a lot of discussion about tollways and inclusion in the RTIP, and they were, at best, shown as dotted lines between point A to point B. I assure you there was at no time any discussion of any tollway going through San Mateo Canyon through the park.

And, as someone who loves San Mateo Canyon from its headwaters in the federal wilderness area, to its mouth in an also federal reserve area, I want you to remember that, thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, Ma'am.

MS. SATTLER: Barbara Sattler, for the City of Rancho Palos Verdes.

It is the responsibility of the cities, themselves, to evaluate traffic impacts before they approve development, after development, after development.

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The Coastal Commission's responsibility is to consider impacts to ESHA, and you have ample evidence before you, from expert's biological opinions that the impacts to ESHA will be so severe that they cannot be mitigated.

Please deny this project.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you.

MS. COOCHER: I am Cecilia Coocher, representing the Orange County Chapter of the California Native Plant Society, and I wish to emphasize a few points in the letter that I sent to you folks, about a week ago.

We concur fully with the staff report and recommendation. In addition to the environmental problems of the preferred alternative, we are really concerned that the precedent set by the preferred alternative route would negate the resource protection purposes of the *Coastal Act*, the NCCP, the HCP, and similar programs, and will have serious reverberations for all environmental protections laws.

All of California parks are protected areas, which belong to all Californians, and would be at risk at having their integrity and permanence shattered by private projects.

We urge the Commission to vote "No" on the motion to concur and to approve a resolution to object to the consistency certification.

Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you.

MR. ROBERTS: Commissioners, I am Fred Roberts, the San Diego Chapter of the California Native Plant Society, and our chapter strongly opposes the tollway through the state park, and as an addition to our knowledge on it, I have a lot of biological experience in this area, both as a botanist, for example, who surveyed the Donna O'Neill Land Conservancy just to the north, looking for rare plants and animals down in the San Mateo area.

And, I can tell you your staff did a wonderful job on their report and we strongly support their conclusions, and that you should reject the consistency determination.

CHAIR KRUER: Yes, sir.

MR. COLE: Hello, my name is Mark Cole. I am a resident of Redondo Beach, California, a student at UC Irvine, so presently, I am living in Irvine.

And, first and foremost I would like to thank the Commission, the Chair, and the staff, for your stamina, and I can assure you all that it is greatly appreciated.

I would like to address one issue that I really don't think was addressed by very many people today, and that is the issue that the best solution to the traffic problem is to build another road. I think it is common sense that building another road encourages cars to drive on the roads, and so in reducing traffic we should encourage people to get out of their cars, and encourage things like mass transit.

Also, I am a frequent and avid surfer, and I just wanted to let everyone know that Trestles is a very special place. Surfing at Trestles is unlike surfing anywhere else in Southern California. The 25 minutes it takes to walk down that trail is unlike walking down to any other surf spot in Southern California.

And, I would like to thank all of you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you.

MS. LOCKREY: Good evening, my name is Patricia Lockrey, and I live in Fullerton, California.

Before I present, I wanted to note that while there is a very vocal minority here tonight, the elected officials who represent the millions of constituents, who were actually at work today, overwhelmingly support -[ Audience Reaction ]

CHAIR KRUER: Please, please, no audible, please.

MS. LOCKREY: -- overwhelmingly support the completion of the 241.

I think it is important for people to remember who owns this land. It is not owned by the state, but it is owned by the federal government, specifically the Navy, for the U.S. Marines at Camp Pendleton. I am sure Camp Pendleton is represented here today, so I would encourage you to ask the Marines, could the alignment be moved further south? further into their base? and I can assure you that the answer

is "No".

The only alignment that is acceptable to them is the alignment that goes along the northern edge of their property. When the state signed their lease with the Marines, they did so with the knowledge that the Navy reserved the exclusive right to grant additional road rights within the leased area. It has been told to me that the state pays \$1 per year for this land, and they are trying to tell the Marines what to do on their land.

And, in 13 years, the state's lease will expire, and under the new federal law, the State Parks will have to pay fair market value for the land, if they want to continue to lease it. As part of their agreement TCA is willing to provide State Parks with \$100 million, which could add another 50 years onto the San Onofre State Beach lease.

The toll road would provide traffic relief, as well as giving us the money to extend the lease for the State Parks. Thirteen years is not as far off as you think --

CHAIR KRUER: Ma'am, your time is up.

ms. LOCKREY: -- and the TCA did a wonderful job
presenting today.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, Ma'am.

Sir.

MR. LOCKREY: Hello, my name is Bill Lockrey. I live in Fullerton, and I have two sons who are Eagle Scouts,

and I have done a fair amount of camping throughout California. Today, much has been made about the 241 going through and coming within about 400 feet to the nearest camp site, at the San Mateo Campground.

Opponents to the completion of the 241 say that if the road is built, the San Mateo Campground will close, even though the average camp site is 2 football fields away, and the 241 will also have a sound wall.

My question to those advocating abandoning the San Mateo Campground because of the 241 then why wouldn't camp sites along the coastal bluffs of the San Onofre State Beach be closed? they are closer to the I-5 then the San Mateo Campground would be to the 241.

Nearly every state park has roads that run through it, including even Torrey Pines, where the U.S. Open is going to be played this year.

Also, as was just mentioned, those lease lands belong to the Marines, and in 2021, they are going to have to pay market value for that, and the \$100 million from TCA will help pay for that for the next 50 years.

In summary, please make your decision this evening based on facts, and not a lot of the myths that have been promulgated today.

Also, make sure you listen. There are numerous officials that talked today, and they represent probably 2.5

to 3 million Orange County residents -- the majority of Orange County residents want that toll road built.

Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Okay, next speaker.

MR. OSBOURNE: My name is Stella Osbourne, and I am a member of the Acjachemen Nation, Juaneno band of Mission Indians.

Before I read a couple of excerpts from another fellow member, Sally Cruz Wright, who couldn't be here tonight, a letter to Governor Schwarzenegger, I would just like to point out that a lot of people are saying this toll road is going to help with the congestion, but I can't always pay the toll road to go down to Riverside, and when I come up the 91, or go down the 91, 55, apparently a lot of thousands of people can't pay it either, so it will be the same thing with this other one.

"Please accept this letter as a formal request to enter the fight to protect my homeland, the land of my ancestors is under attack, under attack by those who propose a toll road, a road which will place concrete over the bones of my ancestors, a road that will desecrate land that has long been thought sacred to my people. We honor our ancestors.

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We honor our sacred burial grounds, and we honor those who endured the atrocities they were made to face endure each day. On January 20, 2008, I attended a song fest that was held on Panhe. During this meeting a statement was made by a member of my tribe, and I cannot The essence of this statement was, let it go. as Native Americans, we love America, but as Indians America does not love us, why? Native Americans have proven to be extremely loyal to this country and have volunteered to protect the rights on humanity, to protect the homeland of others, in essence, when they did not have one of their own. World War I broke out, our Native American Indians were not considered citizens. would not have citizenship bestowed upon them until June 2, 1924, yet, still a large percentage of the top volunteered to join the U.S. Military along with about 10,000 other native Americans. These are reasons I ask you for your help for the contributions that the Native American Indians have made in defending your homeland. They have fought unselfishly to protect..." --

CHAIR KRUER: Ma'am.

MS. OSBOURNE: -- "...the homelands of others.

They have fought unselfishly to bring freedom to

others. They fight for your right..." --

CHAIR KRUER: Ma'am --

MR. OSBOURNE: -- "...to be free, and to
come to their land."

Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Okay, this is the last speaker, coming up, it is 9:00 o'clock already, and that is why I was begging everybody to move along -- no, this is the last speaker.

MR. ROBLES: [ Indian Greeting ]

Honorable Chairman, exhausted Commissioners, overworked staff, my name is Lewis Paul Robles, Jr. I am a proud member of the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation.

My family has been along the creeks of the San Mateo Creek for hundreds of years, and to my friends from the TCA, that is fact. It not a myth. We live here. We worship here. We pray.

I am able to stand in the exact spot that my ancestors did. This is not fairy tales. This is known, because my ancestors, Elbaro, Nemencia, Marcaria, Bendinutia, were born in the village of Panhe, and I am able to pray

1 where my ancestors prayed.

How do you mitigate that? I sit beneath the stars that they sat beneath. I buried ancestors there.

The times when you say "need over greed" do we need this toll road? Yes, there are things to gain, but what all of us here stand to lose, whether we realize it or not, that far outweighs any gain.

My ancestors left me a legacy that I am going to carry on for future generations, and Commissioners, each of you here have ancestors before you, and you have a legacy to leave for we, the people of California.

You have heard this is the last virgin canyon. It is the last habitat of these creatures. This is the last place I am burying my ancestors. This is the last place I am walking to gather sage where my ancestors did.

The song we sang to you earlier, we were honored to do -- the words said, "Ancestors, hear me, listen to my heart."

Commissioners, listen to your heart, listen to your ancestors, do not allow this ill-conceived divisive, destructive toll road.

CHAIR KRUER: Okay, now it is time for rebuttal.

Now, it is time for the TCA rebuttal, they have 16.5 minutes.

unidentified speaker: We have been here all day,
how about us?

CHAIR KRUER: I know, so has everybody, and so 1 2 have we. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: But, here is everybody --3 CHAIR KRUER: Sir, I told everybody we were going 4 to stop at 9:00 o'clock. 5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I couldn't make them talk 6 I would like one minute, that's it. faster. 7 CHAIR KRUER: Sir, I said, I told everybody 9:00 8 o'clock much earlier. Many times I --9 I have been here since 9:00 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: 10 o'clock. 11 Sir, I understand it, and there have CHAIR KRUER: 12 been a lot of people -- sir, no, we are not going to change 13 We are going to be fair. 14 So, go ahead with your rebuttal, sir. 15 MR. MARGRO: Are we ready? 16 17 CHAIR KRUER: Yes. 18 MR. MARGRO: Tom Margro, for TCA, thank you, Commissioners, and I know it has been a long day, and so I 19 20 will try to be brief with my rebuttal. I want to respond to a few of the things that you may have heard before, earlier 21 22 in the day, by our opponents. Let me first start with the issue of Regional 23 What you heard from our 24 Water Quality Control Board letter. opposition was that the project does not meet water quality 25

standards.

The letter also reads:

"Denial without prejudice is for procedural, not substantive reasons, and does not include any judgment on the technical merits of the project."

The truth is that the Board had just asked us for more information. This is a routine request that we go through, as we work through the certification process.

Let me talk a little bit about grading and sediments, as a very large amount of discussion was on that today. Our evaluation was based on engineering analysis. We submitted actual historical photographs that you saw today to support our position. What you saw from our opponents showed concepts with no analysis behind it.

You can be assured that the project's graded areas will be stabilized, and will not erode and produce excess sediments, because we have taken the following actions: the TCA must comply with the requirements of the Clean Water Act, and the State Porter Cologne Act, that require that an effective combination of erosion and sediment control during construction. The TCA must inspect slopes in construction BMPs -- best management practices -- before, during, and after storm events to insure all controls are effective.

Vegetation reestablishment will be the primary goal for all constructed slope areas. Until vegetation is

established to acceptable levels, there are temporary erosion control products that are highly effective. These products include erosion control blankets, hydraulically applied mulches, soil binders such as guar, starch and bonded fiber matrix.

The TCA constructor, our construction manager, our independent quality control manager, the Regional Quality Control Board, and CalTrans will all be responsible for inspecting the site during construction to insure that erosion and sediment controls are operating at peak performance.

The project will include a storm water sampling plan, implemented both during and after construction, to measure the effectiveness of the sediment and the erosion controls, and to provide a feedback mechanism to enhance, if needed, to meets the state and federal requirements.

Visual simulations was mentioned earlier, as to the public views, the protected views are from the beach, and not from the ocean -- as the court in the Snyder case explained. There will be no adverse visual impacts from the beach, and you can see that from the view simulations that were attached to the back of our briefing book, and there is one shown here.

A little bit on alternatives. The EPA letter to the FHWA does not change their stance on the collaborative

decision. What it does is that it requests that the collaborative convene and assess those concepts, and whether further action should be taken.

I would like to speak a little bit about what you heard from Smart Mobility, and from the peer review. To start off with, the number of lanes, in their report, still does not match those that were in the alternative that we studied. Over one-fifth of the length of Interstate 5 project is missing traffic lanes. Two of the interchange designs that were mentioned here today have been rejected from further study by the Cities of San Juan Capistrano and San Clemente. I have the studies here. They were looked at, and they were rejected.

The innovative concept sensitive design that you heard so much in their papers, turned out to be just that, a concept. It didn't work.

The peer review, the firm of Bergman mentioned that the elements of the Smart Mobility Report were concepts only, and not refined plans, and that is what they were, concepts. They said that it had solid potential. Our agency, CalTrans, and the collaboratives, all with registered California engineers said, "It does not."

The final question, really, for you is this: is there a pathway for this Commission to vote for consistency certification? we believe the answer is "Yes." The pathway

is cleared by the facts, and through the application of balancing, just as you have done in the past. The facts are clear when we strip away the sound and the fury.

Let me just state a few of these: no damage to the surf; cleaner water off of I-5; more access to the coast for all Californians, not just the privileged few; wetlands mitigation on a 6:1 ratio; preservation and even enhancement of endangered species; no loss of camp sites: \$100 million for park enhancements; safety valves for emergencies; cleaner air in the region.

You also have a critically important legal and precedential pathway, and that is the historic application by this Commission of balancing provisions to improve transportation in the coastal zone. It is absolutely clear that with regards to using balancing provisions we have demonstrated that the Commission can and has time and time again used the balancing provisions to approve transportation projects in the coastal zone, on the basis of public access, water quality, and public safety.

And, one of these decisions, State Route 73, was significant because there the widening of Pacific Coast Highway was an alternative, but the Commission rejected it because it would have destroyed a coastal community, just as I-5 widening would do to the coastal communities of San Clemente, Dana Point, and San Juan Capistrano.

 You heard from the compelling testimony of Supervisor Pat Bates, from her direct personal experience, that in the wake of the Bolsa Chica decision, she and her Assembly colleagues, conducted a workshop, where Mr. Douglas and your former Chief Counsel Mr. Faust, both confirmed, insisted and emphasized that you can balance to approve transportation projects.

Let me remind you of the statement of Mr. Douglas that Supervisor Bates shared with you earlier today, and I quote:

"We have never found a single case that we haven't been able to deal with and address, because of the Bolsa Chica decision."

His words were clear, the Legislature relied on the assurances of Mr. Douglas and Mr Faust, and in fact, this Commission did, as well, under threat of explicit legislation your staff insisted that such legislation was not needed because the balancing provision was already available by precedent.

The balancing section of the *Coastal Act* could not have a more apt application than the one here. It is meant for this kind of project. The commitments of your staff, and precedence set by this Commission cry out for application to the completion of State Route 241.

Mr. Kaufmann counseled you on your options under

the law. You clearly have the discretion to approve this project by balancing in favor of any one or combination of all of these policies: again, public access, lower cost visitor-serving recreational uses, water quality, and public safety, in a manner that is most protective of the coastal resources, both man made and natural, including access to coastal resources. For these reasons alone, we respectfully submit the consistency certification should be approved.

There is another compelling reason. There are so many voices here today that you have heard, but we ask you to hear the silent voices from those who could not attend here today. These voices would likely agree with one thing that Mr. Douglas said earlier: this may be the most important project to come before the Commission. Yes, for those who are wasting away time at the choke point of cars and trucks, and concrete and fumes, merely because they need to work, or take their children to school, or go to the doctor, or to the market, or as is the mandate of this Commission, to do all that it can do to make it easier for them to take their families to the beach from a city as far away as 80 miles, or 100 miles.

We set out to listen to these voices, and to act.

Over the last 20 years, more than 250 city councilmen, mayors

and supervisors have served on the toll road board. Like

many of you who are public officials, they listened to those

voices every day, and as public servants of good will, they worked as volunteers to do something about the future of their community, and they have gone to huge lengths, with enormous commitments of time, with extraordinary devotion to do the right thing: balancing the environment and public needs with dedication and determination.

If, after all of that, after honest and responsible provision of answers to one of the great public policy challenges of our day, if these solutions cannot be enacted, then you and I and they will have all failed our duties.

I am going to forgo asking Dr. Ramey to address you on the biological issues, but he and our other biologists stand ready to respond to your questions. Today, you can vote to help us fulfill our duties, and I respectfully and urgently ask you to do so.

Specifically, we are asking you to concur in our consistency certification. Earlier in the morning, we handed out a document -- it has a yellow cover on it -- which suggests an amendment to do just that. Attached to that is Exhibit A, which proposes 20 special conditions which we suggest that you would impose on concurrence. That, in turn, is followed by the bullet summary of suggested findings which would support your hoped for conditional concurrence.

I thank you for your attention today.

CHAIR KRUER: Yes. 2 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUGLAS: That brings it back 3 to us. 4 Yes, I know. I am going to go to CHAIR KRUER: 5 I am just trying to help speed it along. you, Mr. Douglas. 6 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUGLAS: We will be as brief 7 as we can. 8 Well, Mr. Douglas, let me take care CHAIR KRUER: 9 of this for a minute. I want to make sure that totally that 10 is it, and then I will close the public hearing, and then I 11 will come back to staff for their response. 12 **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUGLAS:** Right. 13 CHAIR KRUER: Are you ready? 14 **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUGLAS:** Yes, I was jumping 15 16 ahead of myself, I am sorry. Mr. Chairman, we have heard nothing here today --17 we have heard nothing that would change our recommendation. 18 We continue to see no way this project can be approved 19 consistent with the Coastal Act. 20 21 The Coastal Commission acts on a case-by-case 22 basis, and we think that in this case, applying the law to 23 these facts before you, this project can't be approved. 24 The only argument that TCA makes is to use the 25 conflict resolution provisions of the Coastal Act; however,

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUGLAS: Mr. Chairman.** 

those provisions simply do not apply here. Even if you were to find a conflict, it would have to be resolved in a manner most protective of significant coastal resources, and this project certainly would not meet that test, either.

The conflict resolutions provisions cannot be used under the law to address a problem created by the project, itself. For example, by voluntarily offering \$100 million for State Parks, and then arguing if the Coastal Commission doesn't approve this project, the problem of losing this money would be created, and then TCA seeks to use this problem they created to bootstrap in the conflict resolution policy of the Coastal Act to allow the project. That is not how the law works.

This project would open the flood gates -- or that approach would open the flood gates for any project proponent to argue it will provide a public benefit that will be lost if their project is not approved.

Nor can the TCA use general problems that exist in California, irrespective of this project, like inadequate funding for State Parks, general public safety concerns, or highway congestion to argue that the conflict resolution provisions of the *Coastal Act* can be used to approve this project, because doing so, somehow, addresses problems that have nothing to do with this project, that are not inherent in this project.

1 2 3 4 commute times. 5 6 7 8 Engel for some additional comments. 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 situation. 16 17 facility. 18 impacts are mitigatable in that case.

As for congestion on Highway 5, there is no evidence that this project will reduce existing impediments to public access to the coast. It is not sufficient to argue that this road will alleviate traffic for commuters during

So, the conflict resolution provisions of the Coastal Act, we simply don't see being applicable here.

With that, let me turn it over to Mark and Dr.

FEDERAL CONSISTENCY MANAGER DELAPLAINE: you, just two minor points I wanted to respond to.

There was a case that was raised in the testimony about a project in Malibu, Pacific Palisades, Topanga Bridge, and we looked into the findings on that, and we don't see anything comparable in that case that is relevant to this That project was a replacement of an existing It was necessary for public safety, and the

And, the other comment I wanted to make is with regards to the letter from the Regional Board. We believe the Regional Board supports our recommendation that we lack information on water quality.

I'll turn it to Dr. Engel.

CHAIR KRUER: Okay.

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST ENGEL:

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have addressed and responded to many of CTA's biological consultant's points in my September 26, 2007, and my January 30, 2008 memos, which are part of the staff report.

I have prepared several pages of response to CTA's presentation, but out of respect to everyone's time, I will only say a few words, and Cassidy and I are here, should you have any questions.

Six threatened and endangered species inhabit area within the coastal zone that is within TCA's estimated disturbance boundary for the proposed toll roads. The acreages are as follows: 12 acres for the Pacific pocket mouse, over 39 acres for the arroyo toad, over 32 acres for the coastal California gnatcatcher, over 17 acres for the tidewater goby, nearly 6 acres for the least Bell's vireo, and nearly 3 acres for the southern steelhead.

This is not an estimate of all coastal zone ESHA, just the acreage of ESHA within the toll road disturbance zone. These acreages overlap one another such that a total of 50 acres of ESHA is impacted by the disturbance boundary of the toll road, and the toll road, itself.

The Coastal Act, ESHA policy, clearly states that only uses dependent on environmentally sensitive habitat resources shall be allowed within those areas. The toll road is not a resource dependent use; therefore, extensive discussion of ESHA mitigation is somewhat moot.

CHAIR KRUER: Okay, Director Douglas. 1 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUGLAS: I am sorry, Chief 2 Counsel wants to respond to one jurisdictional question. 3 Ms. Schmeltzer. CHAIR KRUER: 4 CHIEF COUNSEL SCHMELTZER: Yes, thank you, Mr. 5 Chair. 6 There is an additional jurisdictional argument 7 that TCA has made for the first time today in this 8 proceeding, in one of their submittals, and what they are 9 claiming is that the Commission lacks consistency review 10 authority because state law sets the boundary on the inland 11 of the coastal zone. 12 This is the same argument that they made 15 years 13 ago, in a different toll road application, and the answer is 14 the same now, as it was then: the Commission does have 15 federal authority to exercise jurisdiction over the toll road 16 because there are impacts inside of the coastal zone. 17 the same decision and authority that the Commission exercised 18 19 then, as now. Thank you, Ms. Schmeltzer. 20 CHAIR KRUER: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUGLAS: And, we are prepared 21 to answer any questions you may have. 22 CHAIR KRUER: All right. 23 And, did you have something else? fine, and with 24

that what we will do before the Commission starts

deliberating, we are going to take a 10 minute bio-break, and then we will get into the deliberations, thank you.

## [ Recess\_]

CHAIR KRUER: Okay, with that, at the moment we are at the Commission's deliberations. We have a list here of Commissioners, and Commissioner Burke is first, and then Commissioner Clark is next.

## [ MOTION ]

COMMISSIONER BURKE: Is the microphone on? yes, for purposes of discussion, to get this thing rolling, why don't we throw a motion out here.

I move that the Commission concur with the Foothill Eastern Transportation Corridor Agency's consistency certification CC-018-07, that the project described therein would be consistent with the enforceable policies of the California Coastal Management Program, and I recommend a "Yes" vote.

VICE CHAIR NEELY: Second.

CHAIR KRUER: It has been moved by Commissioner
Burke, seconded by Vice Chair Neely, both the maker and
seconder are asking for a "Yes" vote, passage of this motion
will result in the concurrence with the certification.

Would you like to speak to your motion, Commissioner Burke?

COMMISSIONER BURKE: After listening to hours of

testimony by both sides, I think there is merit, definitely, on both sides. We have visited the site, but I am not convinced that Trestles is in jeopardy. I am not convinced that the water quality program is lacking. And, the lack of specificity by the military on the conditions of the lease, leaves me with uncertain feelings about what is going to happen to that property when the lease expires.

I was told by someone in the military, that they are planning on building a replica of Falluja on the property, and it will be within 100 yards of the campgrounds. Now, you know, I think the campgrounds should be peaceful, too, but if you have machine gun fire going there, it is not going to be very peaceful.

So, I am willing to listen to the further arguments and discussions from my fellow colleagues before I make my final judgment, but that is why I was willing to make this motion.

CHAIR KRUER: Vice Chair Neely, would you like to speak at this time?

VICE CHAIR NEELY: Not at this time, thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Okay.

Commissioner Clark.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Thank you, Mr. Chair, I would like to start by first offering an amending motion to the motion that is on the floor. It is the same motion that is,

but I --

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CHAIR KRUER: I don't think --

commissioner clark: Let me finish -- with a recommendation of a "No" vote. And, if I get a "second" I'll speak to that motion.

CHAIR KRUER: I don't think you can do it by an amending motion. I have to ask for clarification, as I am just trying to help you, Commissioner Clark. I might be wrong, but I think you just have to vote "No" on it.

Would you state your motion again for the counsel.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes, I move that the Commission concur with the Foothill Eastern Transportation Corridor Agency, TCA's consistency certification, CC-018-07 that the project described herein is consistent with the enforceable policies of the California Coastal Management Program, and recommend a "No" vote.

CHAIR KRUER: See, that doesn't sound like an amending motion. It is another new motion.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I ask for clarification

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CHAIR KRUER: No, no, we'll get it, just be patient with me here.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUGLAS: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIR KRUER: Yes.

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUGLAS:** The motion, because

of the nature of the way the *Coastal Act* is set up, that the motion needs to be in the affirmative, and so the motion that is on the table right now is in the affirmative, and so those Commissioners who don't agree with the motion would recommend a "No" vote --

CHAIR KRUER:, That is correct.

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUGLAS:** -- and those who agree with it would vote "Yes" on it.

There is no need for an additional motion, because it needs to be in the affirmative.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay, Mr. Chair, based on that clarification, I will withdraw the motion.

But, I would like now to make some comments.

CHAIR KRUER: Absolutely, Commissioner Clark.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Thank you.

It was mentioned earlier today that -- by one of the speakers, a former Coastal Commissioner, from Orange County -- that she is the closest thing to an Orange County Coastal Commissioner. Well, first of all let me put on the record that I was born in Orange County. I started school in Orange County. I went to college in Orange County, and I graduated from college in Orange County. I am in the elected position representing L.A. and Orange County, and I believe I can represent Orange County.

Saturday, I was offered the opportunity -- which I

very much appreciate -- from the TCA to visit this site. I know that not all of my colleagues had the opportunity because of physical distance, and time. I had the opportunity being the local Commissioner from Orange and L.A. Counties.

It was a very eye-opening visitation on Saturday. Let me just start by sharing a small story with you. As I drove down from Palos Verdes to this site visit, I experienced tremendous traffic congestion on the 405 going south, not unusual on a weekend. It was bumper-to-bumper. It was bumper-to-bumper continuously, and I was going to be late. So, when I came to the 73 toll road, I decided, well, it is probably going to be bumper-to-bumper there, or close, but maybe a little less traffic on the toll road, the 73 toll road.

I got on the toll road, and to my surprise, even though there was bumper-to-bumper congestion and traffic on a Saturday, last Saturday on the 405, there were no cars on the 73 toll road. And, I thought to myself, isn't this odd? isn't this strange? And, as I drove down the toll road, there were, probably, 3 or 4 cars on the toll road. A few cars got on the toll road from the communities of Newport Beach, and those aligning the 73 toll road.

And, I thought to myself, well, I am sure that when I get to the end, the southern end of the toll road, I

will find that traffic has cleared up on the 405. It was jammed again.

So, it raised in my mind a fundamental question, if they build it, will they come? if they build it, will the come?

And, then, I started thinking about this, and I said, well, maybe this is just an aberration, maybe that wasn't right. So, I am holding up another toll road ticket fare here from this morning. I got up at 5:00 a.m. in Palos Verdes to drive down here, after city council meeting last night, and again, I experienced extreme congestion on the 405, and I thought, well, I am going to take the toll road again, and I am sure there will be more traffic on the 73 toll road, because it is a week day. And, you know what I found? I didn't find traffic on the toll road, okay, and this time I paid more attention to what was on the sides of the toll road, and what did I see? I saw multimillion dense housing developments, okay, and I saw many of them completed, and some under construction.

When I came out on Saturday and took a look at the route for the 241 extension toll road, and I asked during the briefing, what are those areas that are in grade in, 7 or 8 areas, well, those are already approve developments along a toll road that has not been approved, and I was told that it doesn't matter if we approve this toll road, or not, those

developments are going to be built.

Well, you know what? I have been in government a long time, and I guarantee that from what I see they are not going to build those developments, if there is not an easy access to those developments.

So, what is in play here, as I see it from a transportation standpoint is an opportunity to increase the density of south Orange County, and not in a vision of the future, but a vision of the past. It is looking in the taillights instead of the headlights.

So, I have many issues with this project. I think it is fatally flawed. I start with the basic premise, how is it that we can, as a California Coastal Commission, put a private road through a State Park?

## [ Audience Reaction ]

CHAIR KRUER: Again, we are going to ask everybody to contain yourself.

commissioner CLARK: Who do you think is going to use this private road? is it going to be the safety workers? is it going to be our firemen? is it going to be our policemen? is it going to be our nurses? is it going to be our gardeners? is it going to be the people that service our homes? or is it going to be the privileged and wealthy?

Are we, before us here, looking at a plan that will fundamentally bring a privileged section of this

southern California population another alternative?

It is fundamentally flawed on a transportation basis. It is fundamentally flawed in the sense that there are reasonable alternatives that have not been fully explored from a transportation standpoint -- and we heard about that today. It touches on and impacts endangered species, and habitats. It has over 50 acres of ESHA impacts. It has wetlands impacts.

It takes and suggests -- and I visited the San Mateo Campground, and what did I find? and we are in the middle of the winter, and we have had a rainy season, I found an awful lot, if not most of the campground sites occupied. People are using that campground.

And, then I looked, and I said, okay, where is this proposed road going to go? and do you know what I found out? twenty feet from that campground, and it is going to have to have a 16-foot sound barrier just to try to keep the acoustical impacts from affecting those that want to use this campground. This is all in a State Park that is 36 years old, that was created for all Californians.

I could go on, and on, about the issues I see with this. I don't disparage the applicant. I, frankly, met for the first time, Tom Margro, during my visit, the new CEO for TCA. Tom Margro, by the way, and he told you, is the former CEO for BART in the San Francisco Bay area. Well, you know

what, his expertise ought to be used to develop a rapid transit system, in association with Highway 5, and let's get people out of cars, and stop the increased densities in Orange County.

I am going to vote "No" on this project, and my final comment is this is a defining moment, I believe for this California Coastal Commission, that is in being, and I think we need to seize this defining moment, and very clearly articulate that this project is dead.

## [ Audience Reaction ]

CHAIR KRUER: Again, again, please, please.

Commissioner Clark, thank you for your comments.

And, with that, I will go to Commissioner Wan.

COMMISSIONER WAN: When looking at this project, I

am amazed. This looks like something from --

You can't hear me?

CHAIR KRUER: Your microphone.

COMMISSIONER WAN: Can you hear me now? okay.

This looks like something from the 1950s and not from the 21st Century, when we know how endangered our planet is. Putting a massive freeway into a relatively undisturbed watershed, and ignoring environmental impacts is almost inconceivable.

I can't go into all of TCA's contentions and deceptions, and will focus on the science, particularly ESHA,

and hope that others will deal with other issues.

The volumes submitted by TCA and the responses from staff are really quite something. They never fully lay out the impacts or analysis of anything. I guess if you throw enough spaghetti against the wall, you hope that some of it will stick, or at least you will divert folks from understanding the real issues.

Regarding water quality benefits, frankly, there really aren't any. The benefits of reducing runoff impacts from I-5 clearly do not require this project, and I can't understand how anyone can really believe that putting in a 6-lane toll road into an undeveloped watershed with massive grading and cuts and fill slopes does not result in water quality impacts that go unmitigated.

No amount of BMPs will ever totally clean up the runoff from the highway, even if the ones used are 100 percent effective, which they won't be, because they don't clean up many of the pollutants.

On the issue of ESHA, the impacts to ESHA, we just can't destroy ESHA and then mitigate for it, and even if you could, the mitigations proposed are totally inadequate. The habitat fragmentation is not considered mitigation proposed for the Pacific pocket mouse, tidewater goby, southern California trout, steelhead trout, arroyo toad, California quatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, ferry shrimp, and other

species are totally inadequate. And, it contains major loopholes, and the activities are directly contrary to the protection of these species, and fail to meet the minimum standards necessary for Commission approval, or even to fully disclose the specific impacts or mitigations. That is, the analysis of the impacts is incomplete, and the mitigations lack specificity and therefore they don't meet the test of Sundstrom.

On the delineation of ESHA, the argument about whether an area has been designated critical habitat is just another attempt to divert attention from the real issue, and I am not going to get drawn down that rabbit hole. Our standard of review is the Coastal Act, not the Endangered Species Act. Obviously, if the species is listed under the ESA it is rare, but to be considered ESHA the habitat does not have to be listed as critical habitat under the ESA.

Areas listed or suggested for listing as critical habitat, even if those areas have been removed, are still -- from the listing -- are still ESHA. We don't base our ESHA determination on legal sediments, management plans, national security waivers for the military. We base it on the biology.

On wetlands, although the latest TCA wetland delineation has been accepted by staff, I should point out that these latest studies were done in July, August and

November of 2007, during the record drought, and subsequent to significant rainfall, as required under of guidelines; however, regardless of the extent of the wetlands, this project will fill wetlands, and this is not, as we have heard, an incidental public service for the least damaging alternative.

I am sorry to have to take a significant amount of time to deal with the science of all of this, but the accusations that have been made, both in writing and publicly on National Public Radio, accusing the staff of junk science has to be dealt with, particularly when this is completely opposite from what is true.

Frankly, I am really tired -- and I have been at th is for a long time -- of the hired socalled experts from applicants. Obviously, they have bias, they have to keep their employer happy, but the extent to which they do this varies. In the many years that I have been involved in this, there have only really been several egregious examples of this, and unfortunately, this is one of them.

When I was reading the response to staff by TCA, there was a statement in that which immediately concerned me. The statement in the executive summary says:

"There was a 10-year study of the Pacific pocket mouse, and not one single Pacific pocket mouse was found in any portion of

 the project's footprint."

...which, essentially, comes from a similar statement in a letter to the Commission that the Pacific pocket mouse has not actually been detected coastal zone portion of the proposed project area, despite over 65,000 trapped mice. This was such a dramatic and specific statement I tried to determine the validity of it. It was difficult, because there was no reference to a published studies.

After reviewing what literature I could find, and reading the Pacific pocket mouse management plan, it appears there were trappings that were done during the course of 5 years of trapping events, '95, '96, '99, '01, and '03, not 10, and there certainly weren't 65,000 trappings done in the coastal zone. In fact, most of them were in San Mateo north, and they did find Pacific pocket mice in the area of the project disturbance, while none were found in the coastal zone, there were so few trappings done in the coastal zone, as to effectively have had no chance of finding anything.

That is because the original large set of trappings done in '95 and '96 60,000 of them in San Mateo north, were not done for the purpose of determining where Pacific pocket mouse were located, and were part of a study on genetics.

In the management plan, they refer to the fact that trappings were done in subsequent years, and they were

done primarily, again, in that same area, and again, not designed to determine the extent of the Pacific pocket mouse populations. Of course, if you don't look in the coastal zone, you don't find any pocket mice in the coastal zone. Frankly, it is surprising that any pocket mice were found at all, given the rarity of the species, but they were.

Regardless, the statement in the TCA response is untrue on its face, and clearly designed to mislead. There has not been a 10-year study, but where and when trappings were done in sufficient numbers, they did find Pacific pocket mice.

In addition, the same expert makes the statement that TCA found no arroyo toads within the coastal zone, from several years of study. Again, there were 6 surveys over 1 year that actually found the toads in the coastal zone, and there have been numerous previous studies, amassed over decades, that all show they do occur in the coastal zone.

This attempt to simply wipe away an issue with false and misleading statements reminded me of another example that happened a number of years ago, and I just have to mention it. As many of you know around here, I have a long memory. I am not certain about the date, but around 1993, I was dealing with a proposed development on Elwood Mesa in Santa Barbara. I was not on the Commission at the time, but we contended that a stand of native grassland was

ESHA. The Commission did not have its own biologist at the time, and tended to rely on applicant's biologists.

Their biologist got up in the hearing and said that the grasslands not only were not ESHA, absolutely nothing there, it was a wasteland. Well, that wasteland was later agreed by all, developer, Commission, and county, to be ESHA and it is now set aside in a preserve.

Let's see, a wasteland where there was ESHA, 10 years of study proving there were no Pacific pocket mouse, where there was only 5 years, and actually are Pacific pocket mouse, and studies showing no arroyo toad that actually found the toad, sound similar? it is, because the statements were made by the same person, and that is what I mean about a long memory.

This kind of behavior can only happen when the applicants want it to. If this is what was asked of one of their socalled experts, why should I believe it is different for any of the others of their experts?

Certainly, their comments cannot be taken to the unbiased. I have no personal familiarity with the others, but after reading their analysis, and the Commission's, their false science is equally appalling.

I am not an expert on traffic, so I can't critique that, but I am a scientist. They wave away impacts to endangered species, noise, lighting, sediment transport, and

even the ancestral connections and religious rights -- and I am sorry about, if I don't pronounce this right -- of the Acjachemen people.

I looked further into, for instance -- and for this I need to go into specifically -- the Pacific pocket mouse management plan. It is not a management plan at all, except, possibly, for the purpose of driving the Pacific pocket mouse into extinction. The Pacific pocket mouse, San Mateo north population is extremely small, isolated, and TCA's consultants have rolled threatened with extirpation. out a new habitat model without any scientific justification. The soils suitability mapping they used is not appropriate. You have to map all of the soil characteristics, and they relied on a single one, and they didn't sample sufficiently to characterize the range for variability -- even the USDA says this cannot be used to rule out Pacific pocket mouse habitat areas, but they did it anyway.

Their consultants make statement based on pure speculation, and there are problems with the trapping data. We don't know the dates when traps were set, the duration of the traps in the field, the numbers of traps set, and the environmental conditions.

In addition, large areas, including some mapped as having habitat potential with new habitat models, were never trapped. It is agreed that fragmentation of habitat, and

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isolating two of the remaining populations of the mouse will likely lead to extinction of the species.

As a result the management plan calls for creating wildlife corridors, through culverts, to help prevent this, and have provided absolutely no evidence that this can work. They cite no studies that are equivalent, and none that can be extrapolated. And, the use of the culverts is totally untested, and therefore cannot be used as mitigation.

Perhaps they don't cite the studies because where there have been studies, they have usually shown that undercrossings don't work, unless you are talking about larger mammals, such as deer, cougar, and coyote. But, the smaller mammals, reptiles or amphibians, that is not the case.

In this case, the Pacific pocket mouse is rare, and secretive, and its extremely endangered status is teetering on the brink of extinction. To suggest that providing it with a concrete 525-foot corridor, under a noisy freeway will allow it to pass and mingle with the rest of the population is absurd. This is a very long way for a very small mouse in open habitat to travel through a pipe, particularly, when the underpasses are planned for locations as far away as possible from where the mice have been located. Over 2600 feet, and directed to areas that are not suitable habitat, and this is why I say this is a plan for

extinction.

It makes no scientific sense to believe that it would travel this great distance, and venture onto the concrete. The management plan talks about building an 18-high berm to prevent road kill, and direct the mice to the undercrossing. At 18 inches, I guess even a tiny pocket mouse could probably get over that, and the management plan recognizes this, because, again, it is totally untested, and they say if it doesn't work, and there is road kill, they will make changes to the undercrossings, and the berms.

First of all, if a Pacific pocket mouse is killed on the road, you are never going to know it. This is a very small mouse, please, if it is squashed under a car or a truck, you won't see anything, and if you did, what kind of adjustments can you make? move the locations of the undercrossings?

The management plan is based solely on speculations. There are no test mitigations, and therefore it is not valid. Frankly, the more I read, the more infuriated I become. The scientific reports are so unscientific I could hardly believe what I was reading.

I am just going to very quickly go into a couple of the other issues, because it is so late.

On the gnatcatcher, multiple facts asserted are false, and well established researched findings published in

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the scientific literature are misrepresented.

erosion and sediments on the stream.

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The analysis on the watershed impacts created by the project, again, we see faulty science and analysis, specifically designed to smooth out specific effects of

Okay, hold on, I am trying to eliminate stuff.

Their analysis runs

directly contrary to other published studies. They would have you believe that the addition of 136 acres of impervious

surface, and grading of 41 million cubic yards, plus 18 million cubic yards of remedial grading, and the creation of

large cut and fill slopes, along with the failure to treat

runoff from anything other than directly from the road itself, will have no impact -- do you believe that, I will be

happy to make you an offer to sell you the Brooklyn Bridge.

The statements on the arroyo toad are similarly biased, and made with no scientific evidence to back them up. This is not a question of dueling scientists between the Commission's scientists, and other conservation biologists of the applicant's, this is between legitimate science and pseudo science, and I can tell the difference. It is the difference between our biologists who tend to be very conservative, and have been instructed to provide an honest opinion, and who have done extensive research, and the socalled science of the tobacco industry, and their analysis of the effects of tobacco on cancer, or the oil industry

science studies on global warming, just because you call it science, doesn't make it so.

This project drives a stake through the heart of the Coastal Act. It violates almost every Chapter 3 policies. It places a major road right through a State Park, dividing it and destroying its function, and one of the last relatively undisturbed watersheds in Orange County. It destroys sacred sites, and the ability of the Acjachemen people to practice their religion.

It destroys coastal access by effectively destroying a major coastal campground, and the impacts of SONGS by eliminating some of the mitigation for that project, and it creates major visual impacts, and destroys a world class surfing location. And, it fills wetlands, and drives at least one species into extinction, and pushes several others towards the brink of extinction.

This is one of those defining issues that should cause those of us on this Commission to look in the mirror, and ask ourselves, why we are on this Commission? is it for our own personal agenda, whether political or personal friendships? or other reasons? or is it to uphold the Coastal Act which we swore to do?

How can you justify, ethically or morally, knowingly driving another species into extinction, and for what? I do not accept that there are no alternatives, but,

even if that is true, all this road will do is to shave some time off of someone's drive, which won't last anyway. Traffic is like water, it seeks its own level, and with increasing populations, with development that this road will generate, which frankly, is the real reason for this project, this socalled game is only transitory, but extinction is forever.

## [ Audience Reaction ]

CHAIR KRUER: Again, again, please.

Commissioner Kempton.

COMMISSIONER KEMPTON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I, as the ex-officio member of the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, I will speak to this issue from a transportation perspective.

Commissioner Clark, I will tell you that my experience with toll roads is a little bit different than you described. If you look at the toll facilities we have in operation around this state, they are heavily used. And, in fact, we find, on the I-15 managed lanes in San Diego County, just south of here, that it is 90 percent of the people using the roadway about 10 percent of the time, as opposed to 10 percent of the people using the road 90 percent of the time.

It is the mothers or fathers trying to get home quickly to a kid's soccer game; it is the plumber who is going to miss his or her next appointment; and it is the

businessman that is late for work that tends to use those facilities.

I will make one observation, and I want to step back and try to be objective about this. It seems to me that there was a lot of very similar information that was presented by both sides, and it is very striking to me how different conclusions could be drawn from the same information, and I can only conclude -- somewhat tongue in check -- that data, efficiently tortured, will tell you anything.

I do want to talk a little bit about the purpose and need of this facility, from our perspective. The department does anticipate a growing freeway capacity deficiency in this region, as well as the congestion on the Interstate 5 corridor in southern Orange County, as the result of the congested traffic demands is real.

By 2020, there will be 577,000 more residents in Orange County. Additionally, the county estimates 98,000 new jobs, and 47,000 new homes that will be added into the project area by 2025. Traffic congestion in southern Orange County is projected to increase by 60 percent by 2025.

One of the people that spoke today talked about a 2-hour trip coming from some place in the L.A. area down to Del Mar today. Well, if that is the case, in 2025, that trip is not going to take 2 hours, it is going to take, by my

calculations, 3:12 minutes. That is the kind of impact we are talking about by the projected increase in congestion.

This growth in congestion is not dependent on the Foothill Corridor South project, and these are not wild or unfounded projections. These are projections made by the best modeling available in the nation today. They are figures that are supported by the Southern California Association of Governments. They are figures that are supported by the Orange County Transportation Authority, and they are figures and projections supported by the California Department of Transportation.

The growth is coming, regardless. This project will play a key role in achieving future mobility for southern Orange county.

Now, the three issues that I want to briefly touch on, first, the environmental impacts, I want to speak a little bit to the policies, conflict issues, and then I want to talk about the design modifications proposed for widening I-5.

We have been part of the collaborative group that has been developing this project, and we have worked with the Transportation Corridor Agencies to develop environmental mitigations for the project, and frankly, \$100 million, whatever you think about that, could not come at a better time for the parks' program.

The impacts on the environmentally sensitive habitat areas have been well described, and there have been comments back and forth with respect to the science, et cetera. I asked the question, how do we correlate those findings when the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, for example, has issued a preliminary no jeopardy opinion, concluding that the project will not jeopardize any species' survival, and will not adversely affect any critical habitat.

The TCA worked to involve the appropriate regulatory agencies, and selection of an acceptable alternative for this corridor. And, that collaborative, consisting of many of the regulatory agencies that have been referred to today, agreed on that project.

Now, to the policies conflict issue, I think it is clear from the testimony today, and the input we received from the public, and from both sides on this issue, that there is at least an argument that there is some benefit to the *Coastal Act* resources categories: water quality, public safety, coastal access.

I said I was going to talk about transportation, so let's talk about coastal access. It seems to me that the balancing provisions of Section 3007.5 can be applied here. If you look at the access policy, and go back to some previous actions from the Coastal Commission, the State Route 73 toll road, which is somewhat of a related project, finding

approval of the project on balance to be most protective of coastal resources, the Commission concluded that the failure to approve the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor would result to impacts contrary to the Coastal Act, either as a result of failing to provide for adequate transportation system access to coastal and upland support recreational areas, or as a consequence of failing to widen PCH in a manner resulting in significant impacts both to coastal communities, and to public recreational areas.

On another project, which was the north county transit district double tracking project, the Commission finds -- this is out of the proceedings -- the traffic congestion interferes with access to the coastal recreational opportunities within northern San Diego County. As traffic conditions increases with expected growth of the region, these access impacts will worsen, and when congestion increases non-essential trips, such as those for recreational purposes, tend to be among the first to be curtailed. Thus, as the traffic increases the ability of the public to get to the coast, will become more difficult, which would result in a condition that would be inconsistent with the access policies of the Coastal Act. So, again, I think there are grounds here for those balancing provisions to apply.

I fear no one will be able to enjoy the resources as we talk about making those resources available to the

broader public, because they simply won't be able to get there.

Finally, let me talk a little bit about the design modifications that were proposed for I-5. These may not relate directly to the findings question before the Commission, but it has been suggested by a number of folks that there can be some design modifications made to the widening of the major interstate route through this area.

This is all based on an erroneous assumption, in my view, that the existing right-of-way can accommodate the kinds of facility improvements that need to be made in this corridor.

The TCA based their analysis on our standards for widening a major interstate route. Smart Mobility, and Bergman Associates appear to be offering opinion on what could be done in the corridor if, if there are no safety problems, if traffic demand isn't what is projected to be. I can tell you that we cannot compromise safety in the construction of our transportation infrastructure.

Those recommendations were not in compliance with our design standards. They make incorrect assessments of the right-of-way impacts. The storage capacity for ramps with metering was not considered. They did not feel too badly about reduced levels of service, which are extremely important to be operational for the traffic. Utility and

easement issues were not addressed. Residents and business acquisition costs were understated, and safety issues were not considered.

Not once did I hear the consultants mention safety. They talked about context sensitive solutions, and those are very positive things that can be applied in many circumstances. They talked about possible design concepts. But, safety is our number one priority at CalTrans.

And, let me just read one quote from some of the material that came from Smart Mobility, Incorporated: the reality is -- and I am quoting:

"While our design standards are lofty goals, and are generally obtainable when constructing a new roads in an undeveloped area, they are often simply not achievable in the real world." Well, I couldn't disagree more with that statement.

There are two examples that I want to cite for the Commission's edification. You are probably all familiar -- those of you who live down here -- with Oso Parkway and Crown Valley. Both of those interchanges are low volume interchange configurations, not just single point interchanges as proposed in the Smart Mobility concept proposal, but they are low volume interchanges, diamond interchanges, as we call them in the business.

We are already, with today's traffic volumes,

experiencing substantial backup on those ramps. Backup on those ramps that come onto the main line, and creates a very, very unsafe situation. There have been some serious accidents, in fact, one recent accident involved the death of 3 children. This year, we will spend more than \$60 million at CalTrans on tort liability. Much of the time, the test in these court cases is failure to meet design standards.

The TCA analysis of the I-5 widening alternative, is consistent with state and federal standards, and more accurately reflect the scope and cost of that alternative.

That alternative cost is \$2.5 billion, which we do not have, ladies and gentlemen, and it impacts 838 existing residences, and 380 businesses. Maybe you save a few bucks, maybe you can shave off a few of the impacts, but those are still substantial impacts by anyone's measure.

I would conclude by reiterating that we need additional capacity in this corridor. I think we need that capacity to keep our economy strong, to clean our air, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and to maintain our quality of life.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, I would recommend that we concur in this consistency certification.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, sir.

Commissioner Kram.

COMMISSIONER KRAM: Thank you, Chair Kruer.

There are obviously, no easy answers to this difficult situation, and the impact on our future transportation demands is going to be enormous. There are already large amounts of open space that have been preserved which limits the options for new roadways. Add to that, our sensitivity to the impacts on our natural resources, along with impacts to our residences and to our businesses, and this is quite a quandary we are faced with.

I applaud all of those who have turned out today, and I appreciate all of those who have spoken and written to express their views.

Recently, I walked the site, which I hope all of you have done, it is beautiful, and the impact of what we do today is important. To me, the issues of importance that need to be considered are, one, the widening. From the testimony, I don't think we can simply add freeway lanes to increase capacity. Freeway interchanges need to be expanded to allow for increased traffic, to access the local arterial roads, and must meet current CalTrans design requirements. There would be a tremendous loss of local businesses, visitor-serving uses, and residences. Widening I-5 also does not address the lack of redundancy in the highway system in southern Orange County.

Another parallel route is needed on the basis of safety. That is what 241 provides. Lastly, the state is

running deficit. There is no state money for widening, that is the reality. This solution is really the only practical one, and I do not see widening as a viable alternative.

Look at the effects on Trestles Beach. The excellent wave formations on Trestles Beach is due, according to the experts, to the cobble reef along the shore that has its origin high up in the watershed of San Mateo Creek.

These waves have persisted, despite numerous disturbances to the watershed over the past years, including the railroad, Highway 101, I-5, Cristianitos Road, the I-5 Cristianitos Road Interchange, El Camino Real, 50 years of agricultural cultivation on 600 acres immediately adjacent to I-5, and hundreds of acres of residential development.

San Mateo Creek is closed to the ocean by a sand plug 99 percent of the time. I do not feel that a measurable impact to surf or coastal processes can be reasonably predicted. The cobbles that supply the surf spot at Trestles for the next several centuries are already in the streambed, and their pathway to the beach will not be impeded.

When staff, and others, call the San Mateo water-shed undisturbed, they ignore all of the existing development in the watershed. For instance, consider the 50-year over 600-acre agricultural field I mentioned, the railroad with many trains running through it each day, and all of the rail maintenance that has to take place continuously, Highway 101,

I-5, which is back from the beach up a half-a-mile, which 241 would be also, Cristianitos Road, I mentioned, the interchange, between the two, all of the Camp Pendleton improvements, the high voltage lines from the SONGS, and all of their maintenance roads, the San Clemente residential development, and the off-base development within the watershed, and sub-watershed. These have had no observed or measured impact on the shoreline for the Trestles Beach surf break. It is important to remember that the public roads were contemplated by the lease that was entered into.

This is not the first road in a watershed with a surf spot on the shoreline. An example, SR 150 terminates very near Rincon, a world class surfing site. The highway goes through the watershed, which is very similar to San Mateo Creek. This road was built decades ago, not using current construction and water control methods, yet this road has had no impact on the surf break.

We also need to look at the existing campgrounds. There is no testimony it would be closed or impacted substantially. The distance between the campground and the proposed 241 is at least 760 feet away, and while there may be some noise impacts, after visiting the site, reviewing the testimony, I do not feel it would be significant.

We need to look at the issue of balancing.

Coastal Act requirement Section 30200 and Section 30007.5, if

there is a conflict between coastal policies, it must be resolved in a manner that is, on balance, most protective of significant coastal resources. Coastal resources include natural and manmade resources, public recreational resources are among the most significant coastal resources, and there is no inherent prejudice in the *Coastal Act* against access to coastal recreational resources.

The conflict is between the wetlands provisions and ESHA protection policies, versus any one, or all of the following: public access, lower quality visitor-serving recreational uses, water quality, public safety, this is the balancing we need to do.

We also need to look at Commission precedence, where balanced transportation projects in the past, but the time is short, the hour is late, and without going deeply into the specifics let's look at a couple of past actions. SR 73, the TCA toll road in 1993, CDP consistency certification for construction of a small segment of toll road in the coastal zone. SR 56 in 2000, coastal zone portion of segment SR 56 to complete an east-west freeway connection between I-5 and I-15. The north county transit district 2005 a consistency certification for the construction of a second set of railroad tracks on Camp Pendleton, which was balanced in favor of public access, water quality, energy conservation and reduction in the

vehicle miles traveled. North county transit district 2007, also a consistency certification, for extension of a railroad track and new bridge over a creek, same finding of balancing as in the proceeding north transit district project.

I have listened and thought about the arguments regarding balancing, and I think it is correct to use a balancing here on the basis of water quality, low cost visitor-serving recreation uses, public safety, and public access. It is also in accord with our past practices.

There will be a net reduction of green house gasses, and the mitigation proposed for the archaeological impacts is appropriate, and mandatory, in a situation like the one before us.

The \$100 million offered by the TCA will allow enormous help in the projection of existing coastal resources, and the creation of new ones.

This is a case of bad choices, choices that have to be made due to the growth in populations and the desperate need for infrastructure, before -- as referred to by the cities, the counties, and the Governor -- we grind to a halt.

For these reasons, I recommend a "Yes" vote?

CHAIR KRUER: Commissioner Kram, thank you.

Commissioner Chrisman.

COMMISSIONER CHRISMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, before I make my comments, let me say that this has been

quite a day. I would like to compliment all of you who took time out of your busy schedules to be here today, to express your views on this critically important issue.

I am going to speak tonight from a California
Resources Agency's perspective, how we view the toll road
project. First of all, as the Governor said in his letter on
January 15 to the Coastal Commission, many parts of Southern
California are becoming known as traffic gridlock, for
traffic gridlock and the crumbling roads, rather than for the
magic of the coast line that have in this part of the state.

I sent a letter last week to the Commission indicating and stating generally that the severe weekend traffic congestion on Interstate 5 in southern Orange County serves as an impediment to many Southern California's 25 million residents, out to enjoy the beauty of our magnificent coastline here in California. They should not have to suffer an intolerable commute for access to which all Californians are entitled.

So, what this issue really speaks to is the issue of access, and we have all heard the issue of access talked about at length today. It is not only a simple element, of course, in the *Coastal Act*, and we have heard reference to that often today, but it is critical to the mission of the work that the California Resources Agency does and many of our attendant departments. It is clearly our responsibility,

all of our collective responsibility, to protect San Onofre and Trestles, while at the same time understanding our need for additional improved infrastructure.

As California's Secretary for Resources said, I want to make it clear that our goal -- and I certainly agree with this -- is to protect San Onofre and Trestles. In fact, I not only have an interest in protecting that beach with the responsibility, of course, to the people of California, as does the Governor, to insure the protection of all San Onofre State Park. Of course, that includes the ocean, that includes the beach, the trails, the camping, and all that goes with it.

The toll road opponents have specifically cited impacts on the San Mateo Campgrounds, yet, the Transportation Corridor Authority provides strong measures to minimize these impacts on the campgrounds. We believe, firmly believe, that the campground will remain enjoyable, accessible, and open.

Let me go to the issue surrounding the Transportation Corridor Authority's offer for \$100 million for
improvements. You heard it talked about today. My
colleagues up here have spent some time talking about it.
Their offer provides those dollars for park and natural
resources improvement. Those improvements, of course, will
greatly improve our coastal access and recreational
opportunities here in northern San Diego land, and in

southern Orange County.

This is exactly the kind of public private partnership that will provide funds that could increase camping opportunities in San Onofre State Beach, in San Clemente State Beach, and at Crystal Cove State Park. In addition, the renovation of the historic cottages at Crystal Cove could be completed, and allocations could be made to enhance natural resources, and provide other much needed coastal access improvements.

As the Governor said, and as I have said, the offer comes at a very critical time. I think you all know the State Park System is facing enormous economic challenges. The state's deficit has required State Parks to propose the closure of 48 state park units, out of the 278 park units here in California, and the curtailment of services in many others. California also has a \$1 billion backlog for deferred park maintenance in this state.

In this era of certainly, this era of economic uncertainty, TCA's funding, of course, will go a long way to help support some of the much needed improvements to the California State Park System.

Let me go on to say that the Coastal Commission has recognized on many occasions over the years, that the Coastal Act allows the Commission to balance Coastal Act policies, improve transportation projects that impact

environmentally sensitive habitats. You will hear a lot of conversation about that this evening. I won't go on with that, other than to acknowledge that, again, to point that out, the importance of that balancing, as we take a look at these projects.

The Governor has promised the people of California that we would make the state's economy strong, while protecting our environment, and that healthy environments and a vibrant economy can, indeed, coexist in this state without having one sacrifice for the other. Time and time again, we have lived up to that. We have shown in this great state how we can do that.

In his letter he said:

"Rebuilding our critical infrastructures is one of the single most important steps we can take to keep California strong, and prosperous, and make our air cleaner, reduce green house gas emissions, and protect our unique quality of life that makes this great State of California one of the greatest places to live."

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I would support the SR 241, and its reinforced promises and commitments we have made to the people of California, and I, of course, on behalf of the California Resources Agency request the Coastal

1 Commission affirm TCA's consistency certification on State 2 Route 241. [ Audience Reaction ] 3 Hold it. 4 CHAIR KRUER: 5 Thank you Secretary, Commissioner Chrisman. [ Audience Reaction ] 6 7 Excuse me, excuse me, we are moving along. 8 Commissioner Blank, please. 9 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 10 You know, I don't have a speech, but I would like 11 to get some guestions clarified. 12 If I can, ask a few questions of Mr. Margro, CEO, 13 do you mind if I -- just kind of help me through some of the 14 things I read and were said here. 15 I was reading the page 66 of the summary document, 16 part of the balancing argument on page ES14 of the EIS, which 17 talked about a major evacuation route for San Onofre Nuclear 18 Plant, but I was lead to understand that the operating 19 license of the nuclear plant is contingent on having an 20 approved evacuation plan, so has the federal state government 21 declared that the San Onofre evacuation plan is inadequate? 22 MR. MARGRO: No, not that I am aware of, that they 23 have done that, but I would like to elaborate a little bit? 24 COMMISSIONER BLANK: No, I think that answers that

question.

1 The national security improvements on page 67, 2 Camp Pendleton's realignment of interchange, relocation of 3 San Onofre gate, is there any pre-control road requests to realign or relocate these gates prior to the toll road. 4 5 MR. MARGRO: I am sorry, I didn't catch the first 6 part? 7 COMMISSIONER BLANK: On page 67 of the summary 8 document, there is a set of national security improvements? MR. MARGRO: 9 Right. COMMISSIONER BLANK: 10 Were any of these 11 improvements requested from Camp Pendleton and the Navy before the toll road? or are they, in fact, required because 12 the toll road changes traffic conditions? 13 14 MR. MARGRO: I don't believe they are required because of the toll road changes. 15 I believe they are 16 required because of national security purposes. COMMISSIONER BLANK: 17 I see, okay. 18 Page 53 of the summary document, only 13 years 19 remain on the state lease. I know you are familiar with 20 Government Code Title 10 that applies on procurement of real 21 property and lease of non-excess property -- it is in your 22 package that you provided. 23 And, this is public law enacted by the Congress, 24 correct?

MR. MARGRO:

Yes.

1 COMMISSIONER BLANK: As you understand it. 2 And, you are also familiar with this SECNAV instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, you included 3 that as well, about how to implement that, correct? 4 MR. MARGRO: Yes. 5 6 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Okay. 7 And, TCA's position, as I understand it, on page 8 53 is the lease ends in 2021, correct? MR. MARGRO: Correct. 9 I mean, so I don't think you 10 COMMISSIONER BLANK: nor I have any idea of who the Secretary of the Navy is in 11 2021, correct? 12 13 MR. MARGRO: I don't. 14 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Okay, neither do I. 15 Are there any letters on file from the Navy, Marines, the Department of Defense, that this lease will not 16 be renewed? 17 18 MR. MARGRO: Not that I am aware of. 19 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Okay. 20 Has the Navy ever denied a lease for renewal of a 21 State Park? 22 MR. MARGRO: I can't answer that, I don't --23 COMMISSIONER BLANK: I believe the answer is "No". 24 For the \$70 million which is part of the \$100 25 million offer for State Parks, on page 63 of the summary

1 document, Section 26767 paragraph D Item 4 of that U.S. 2 Government Code says payment has to be at fair market value, is that where the \$70 million came from? that estimate? 3 MR. MARGRO: Yes, that was our estimate. 4 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Great. So, that was your 5 Was it State Parks estimate? or the Department of 6 estimate. Resource? that was TCA's? 7 MR. MARGRO: No, that was ours. 8 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Did the Navy ask for this 9 number? 10 MR. MARGRO: I'm sorry? 11 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Did the Navy ask for this 12 number? 13 MR. MARGRO: 14 No. COMMISSIONER BLANK: So, it is just TCA's estimate 15 of what it would cost? 16 MR. MARGRO: That is correct. 17 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Now, this is a lot of 18 19 reading, but on the next page of this Title 10 about 7/8ths 20 of the way down, there, in the language, it says, "Not withstanding subsection B4, the secretary 21 22 may accept an amount that is less than the 23 fair market value, if a public interest will 24 be served as the result of the lease, and, 25 (B) not compatible with the public benefit."

1	So, doesn't that mean there is a clear path for
2	the lease to be renewed at some other price, possibly, than
3	\$70 million?
4	MR. MARGRO: I would say that there is the
5	possibility.
6	COMMISSIONER BLANK: Correct, and in fact, since
7	the Navy didn't ask you for \$70 million, do you know how much
8	the Navy charged the State Parks in 1971?
9	MR. MARGRO: Yes, I do.
10	COMMISSIONER BLANK: How much was it?
11	MR. MARGRO: One dollar.
12	COMMISSIONER BLANK: One dollar.
13	So, since the Navy didn't ask for \$70 million, and
14	they leased it at what they might have thought was fair
15	market value, or maybe they didn't even know what fair market
16	value, or maybe it was worth \$1 for all of that property in
17	1971, is it possible that they might ask for a dollar in
18	2021?
19	MR. MARGRO: I guess they would have to follow the
20	law that is in place, which says they have to make findings,
21	if it is not fair market value.
22	COMMISSIONER BLANK: Right, or they could, again,
23	have a public interest being served where they could decide
24	that? is that correct?

If the make findings of --

25

MR. MARGRO:

2 So, it could either be some number between \$70 million and \$1, correct? 3 4 MR. MARGRO: It may very well be. COMMISSIONER BLANK: Yes, so that just brings me 5 to the next point, the \$100 million State Parks restoration 6 and enhancement package, actually includes \$70 million of 7 8 that \$100, so that number is either \$70 million or it is \$1, right? somewhere in between? can we agree on that? 9 10 So, it is possible that with a different administration in Washington, our parks and environment will 11 12 get equal hearing with our military spending, and someone 13 might think that the \$100 million proposal is really, at 14 best, a \$30 million proposal? 15 MR. MARGRO: I would look at it differently. 16 would say it probably could be \$100 million proposal for 17 parks use. 18 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Or \$30 million. 19 MR. MARGRO: Or \$30 --COMMISSIONER BLANK: 20 Right, and of that \$30 --21 MR. MARGRO: -- which would also benefit parks, as 22 well, by --23 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Correct. 24 MR. MARGRO: -- extending the lease. 25 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Right.

COMMISSIONER BLANK:

That's correct.

1 MR. MARGRO: If that were to happen. 2 COMMISSIONER BLANK: And, let me just ask, because 3 you came up with the \$100 million, is there a price list for State Parks? 4 5 [ Audience Reaction ] 6 CHAIR KRUER: Hold on, hold on here. 7 MR. MARGRO: Not that I am aware of. 8 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Okay, neither am I. 9 So, let me just move on, on the alternatives. 10 And, this one, I wasn't even aware of until I heard it here, 11 is there a 1993 non-compete with CalTrans about the toll road 12 not being able to -- or requiring CalTrans not to extend any 13 freeway within 5 to 7 miles of the toll road? 14 MR. MARGRO: That is one of the requirements. 15 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Are there others? 16 MR. MARGRO: There are others. 17 COMMISSIONER BLANK: A short list? I don't want to 18 19 MR. MARGRO: a very short list. It expires in 20 2020, it doesn't apply if Foothill South is not completed 21 It allows for all STIP, Measure M, and before 2012. 22 congestion management plans, rail, and required HOV safety 23 and operational improvements are allowed. 24 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Okay, thank you.

And, under the current non-compete, can the I-5

1	expand today without compensation for the toll road?
2	MR. MARGRO: It could.
3	COMMISSIONER BLANK: Under what conditions?
4	MR. MARGRO: Under the condition that it did not
5	effect the TCA's ability to make its debt service payments.
6	COMMISSIONER BLANK: Okay, which, today, that
7	wouldn't be the case, would it?
8	MR. MARGRO: No, we are able to make
9	COMMISSIONER BLANK: Oh, okay.
10	So, for jobs, you know, our union friends and
11	by the way, for the union people here, I am a card carrying
12	union member. I don't know how many others here are, but I
13	am proud of it. My family has been in the unions for 70
14	years, the Garment Workers Union starting in 1928, and I was
15	raised in a union family. I am a proud member of the AFT
16	Berkeley Local.
17	But, I think the proposal has made it sound like
18	the proposal alternative is the only one that provides union
19	jobs. Do you happen to remember how many jobs the current
20	proposal provides?
21	MR. MARGRO: I think we estimated, including all
22	jobs, somewhere near 20,000.
23	COMMISSIONER BLANK: Right, and when I read your
24	own Table 4.27.1 from the final EIS - SEIR, it lists the
25	number of construction jobs in that table?

1 MR. MARGRO: I believe so, I don't know the table, 2 exactly, but --COMMISSIONER BLANK: Okay, and what I found 3 interesting, is all of the alternatives, from the arterial 4 improvements, which offered 11,000 jobs, and the I-5 improve-5 6 ments, which your own numbers said 43,000 jobs, all offered 7 union jobs. Is that -- I mean, it is your table, so I was 8 just reading from it. 9 MR. MARGRO: Well, of course, any construction is 10 going to require jobs. 11 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Well, I just wanted to make sure that the union understood that looking at alternatives 12 did not mean that we did not want union jobs. 13 14 For traffic and circulation, this is the one that 15 really confused me, in the EIS Section 3, the traffic and 16 circulation for the approved FTC-S, are the traffic calculations, as submitted, for an 8-lane freeway? 17 18 would the traffic, or what was it submitted for? the traffic 19 calculations? 20 MR. MARGRO: That I don't know, off of the top of 21 I would have to ask one of my colleagues. my head. 22 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Is anybody here who can 23 answer that? the traffic calculations? 24 MR. THORNTON: Commissioner Blank, Rob Thornton,

counsel, the traffic calculations are not calculated on the

basis of a particular size; rather, they are based on the official demographic work cast and employment and job forecast, and that tells you what kind of load is going to be put on the system, and then from that you can decide to design the facility to accommodate the traffic that is generated.

So, you don't have traffic generation numbers generated by the size of the facility, but rather they come from the official demographic projections.

COMMISSIONER BLANK: Right, so let me be specific, the 4-lane calculation that I have heard, would be proposal that has been put on the table now, instead of the 6 or 8-lane one, says that the traffic projections will exceed the capacity of a 4-lane road, so I am a little confused.

MR. THORNTON: The project was designed, initially, in this area --

## COMMISSIONER BLANK: Yes.

MR. THORNTON: -- to be 4 lanes. There is another portion of the facility that is designed to be 6 lanes, as proposed north of Pico, and the confusion, Commissioner Blank, is because some of the opponents have been citing traffic statistics that relate to the northern portion of the facility, which is, indeed, the portion of the facility that is proposed and designed to be 6 lanes, to accommodate the anticipated traffic that would be required for 6 lanes.

1 So, that might be the source of the confusion. 2 COMMISSIONER BLANK: I am still confused, but 3 given the later hour, I will just move on to my next to last question. We are almost done. 4 I am pretty interested about the bond funding, and 5 paying for the toll road, and I will just go through these, 6 7 and stop me if I make a misstatement, and maybe you could just help me through this. 8 So, if TCA raises the money to build two existing 9 toll roads through bonds, is that correct? 10 MR. THORNTON: 11 Correct. 12 COMMISSIONER BLANK: All right, Foothill Eastern, and San Joaquin Hills? 13 MR. THORNTON: 14 Yes. 15 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Okay, and the bond for the 16 toll road 241 South will be raised by Foothill East? 17 MR. THORNTON: Yes. 18 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Okay, and Citigroup, Bear 19 Stearns, Goldman, and JP Morgan Chase, as co-managers? 20 MR. THORNTON: Yes. 21 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Okay, and \$927.5 million is 22 the cost, as of last year, prior to raising this \$100 million additional, correct? 23 24 MR. THORNTON: Yes. 25 COMMISSIONER BLANK: If you add \$100 -- so I would

'	assume, next year you would go out and raise whatever that
2	bond is, plus the \$100 million that you promised?
3	MR. THORNTON: Correct.
4	COMMISSIONER BLANK: But, does the extra \$70
5	million then become excess cash that goes to the general
6	operating fund?
7	MR. THORNTON: We would only raise the amount of
8	money that we would need to build the road
9	COMMISSIONER BLANK: And, then
10	MR. THORNTON: whatever was required.
11	COMMISSIONER BLANK: But, we wouldn't know until
12	2021 whether you would need that extra \$70 million, is that
13	correct?
14	MR. THORNTON: Commissioner Blank, I think you are
15	mischaracterizing the proposal.
16	COMMISSIONER BLANK: I am just asking the
17	question.
18	MR. THORNTON: No, the question is there would be
19	\$100 million raised for park improvements.
20	COMMISSIONER BLANK: Perfect, thank you.
21	MR. THORNTON: We have made that clear in our
22	proposal
23	COMMISSIONER BLANK: Thank you, I think you
24	answered the question.
25	And, then, just in selling bonds, aren't the bonds
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1 sold to the investors on the basis of the revenue TCA 2 generates? or is a key component that bond buyers look at? 3 MR. THORNTON: Yes, yes. 4 COMMISSIONER BLANK: And, there are two sources of revenue, then, and again, this was a development fee of 5 6 \$4,000 a house? is that -- or \$4,000 a --7 MR. THORNTON: It depends on the house, and 8 whether is commercial. COMMISSIONER BLANK: Got it. 9 10 And, there were 14,000 houses projected in Mission 11 Viejo, and I would times that times the development fee, is that correct? I mean, that is a revenue source. 12 MR. THORNTON: Yes. 13 14 **COMMISSIONER BLANK:** Whether, it is 2, or 1 of? Ι just didn't understand that before. 15 16 And, then, there is tolls on the road, right? 17 MR. THORNTON: That is correct. 18 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Tolls and in 2007 were about 19 \$102.5 million net? is that about close, or almost close? 20 MR. THORNTON: Close. 21 COMMISSIONER BLANK: So, if you are selling bonds 22 on the basis of toll road revenues, two alternatives: 23 arterial roads, and the I-5 options don't generate revenues? 24 is that correct?

Correct.

MR. THORNTON:

COMMISSIONER BLANK: When you did that analysis? 1 So, if, somehow to conclude either of these alternatives 2 would be the right thing to do for the region, you'd end up 3 proposing something that your organization could not raise money for, in fact, that was your point, I thought, which was 5 this was unfundable. 6 MR. THORNTON: It was not we who proposed. It was 7 the collaborative who --8 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Right. 9 MR. THORNTON: -- did the work together. 10 COMMISSIONER BLANK: Yes, but, unlike the other 11 alternatives, these two alternatives would almost put you out 12 of business, because they wouldn't generate revenue. 13 MR. THORNTON: Well, I don't think we would go out 14 We still have two toll roads to --15 of business. COMMISSIONER BLANK: Right, but, I mean, you 16 couldn't -- you couldn't fund them, which was your point. 17 MR. THORNTON: That is correct, we couldn't fund 18 them on I-5 widening, that is correct. 19 So, you know, if you would 20 COMMISSIONER BLANK: tell Citi Group that we needed to raise money for I-5 or the 21 22 arterial roads, without any revenue, they would tell you go take a hike, right? 23 24 MR. THORNTON: They could. 25 COMMISSIONER BLANK: I meant, that is what I

| would.

So, wouldn't an outside observer assume that no organization would propose an alternate, or an alternative, that would put them out of -- at least, that part of the business? and, therefore, the dismissal of non-revenue alternatives under criterion 3,4, and 7 have something to do with keeping the organization?

MR. THORNTON: Again, it was the collaborative that recognized --

COMMISSIONER BLANK: It was the collaborative.

MR. THORNTON: -- of all agencies, yes.

**COMMISSIONER BLANK:** I just, again, I thought all of the alternatives that you guys analyzed that were revenue producing were incredibly creative and well done.

I thought the alternatives that didn't include revenue for you were almost a fore-gone conclusion, from an outsider's point of view.

The last one, for balancing -- and I am done with questions, thank you.

I guess this is my short period, a statement, this for me was the part that I guess closed the book for me.

Unlike some of my fellow Commissioners -- or I am not sure, unlike some of my fellow Commissioners -- I believe the Governor's mission to build infrastructures for the state is correct. I believe the Governor has hit it out of the park

with most of his environmental initiatives, but as a Coastal Commissioner, I think, for me, the test on balancing is whether the proposal is an essential element of the project. And, I didn't hear a compelling story on public safety benefits, as acting as a major alternative evacuation route. I didn't hear that treating runoff for I-5, which I believe is incredibly creative, is unrelated to the project, does not meet the balance of the toll road, itself, and is not the fundamental purpose of the project.

I agree with fellow Commissioner Chrisman, I think the state has a real budget crisis, and in fact I believe our economy is going to get worse in the next few years, and the Resource Agency might actually have to close more parks, or cut staffing to do what they believe is right to manage the public trust. But, the parks will still be there, when the economy recovers.

Offers of money to buy a state park to run a freeway through it, and using an economic downturn to do so, can't buy balancing. I think, to be honest, this is the most embarrassing part of the proposal. I think our parks belong to all 34 million people in the state, until they all have a say in what to do with them, I am -- I don't feel that this is a proposal I could support under the *Coastal Act*.

Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Commissioner Blank, thank you.

Commissioner Reilly, then Commissioner Shallenberger.

COMMISSIONER REILLY: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and I will try to be brief.

Let me start where Commissioner Blank left off, which is looking at the value of the \$100 or whatever million dollar offer from the applicant, who correctly characterized as not mitigation, but simply an offer that has been made, and what is its real value, even though Secretary Chrisman did make reference to that.

We are well aware, where I live, that there is that huge problem with keeping parks open, both the state parks, and our regional parks, but you have to understand the nature of the problem. We have been relatively successful, and so has the state, in terms of borrowing one-time money to acquire land for parks. We have, even then, been relatively successful through bond actions, and what have you, of being able to develop those properties so people can enjoy them.

Where we have not been successful, at either the state or local level, is finding the dollars and the money to maintain and operate those facilities. And, from a budget perspective -- you know, I am sure the Governor's Office of Finance would agree with me on this -- you don't fund ongoing operations, and maintenance operations with one-time money.

And, so the value of that gift, or whatever you

want to call it, or that offer, is in my view, at least, very limited in terms of addressing the kinds of problems we have today, because we are not closing our parks, because we haven't developed them, or we don't have the facilities there, we are closing them, or proposing to close them, because we don't have the money to operate them and keep them open. And, this kind of an offer doesn't address that problem.

It has been an interesting hearing. I have been told I am facing my moral imperative here -- I am not sure I am willing to go there. We have been advised to vote with our head, and vote with our hearts -- and there may have been some other body parts I am forgetting -- but, let me tell you what we are supposed to do.

We are supposed to get a project and apply the plain language of the *Coastal Act* to see whether or not that project complies with the *Act* or not. That is our job.

And, a secondary thing that we do, and it is secondary, is that if we find out there are problems, our staff is usually very good at trying to suggest alternatives, or other ways to accomplish a project that would be consistent with the Act, but that is not really a mandate on the Commission. The primary mission of the Commission is to take a project, put it under review, and make a determination of whether or not it complies with the Act.

In doing that, I think we have responsibility to be professionally objective as we can be -- I will also remind our Executive Director of that -- and also don't think it is necessary in that process to demonize either applicant or opposition. I think that it doesn't serve us well to do that.

So, what are we looking at here? We really don't have a consensus between the opponents and the applicants on exactly what the impacts are with this project. There are a lot of testimony from both sides. But, we do have consensus on one issue, and that is that the applicant concedes that there are impacts, significant impacts, and they can't be addressed by mitigation alone, so they are asking us to find a way, under the *Coastal Act*, to make a finding that there is a conflict under the *Coastal Act* and to do balancing as a way of approving their project.

So, my perspective reflection is, if you wanted to do that could you do it? And, there I come back to our own findings by our staff, the advice we have received on the interpretation of the *Coastal Act*, and conflict resolution and balancing from our own counsel, and not the least of which the testimony, and memo from our former Chief Counsel Ralph Faust, who for 20 years advised this Commission, and for as many of those years that I have been on the Commission, as to the proper way of interpreting the *Coastal* 

1 Act, and I think you have give weight greatly to that kind of advice, and those kinds of determinations. 2 So, I find that advice that you can't, in this 3 particular project, in this particular case, reach a finding 4 of conflict, or beyond that, find that it balances environ-5 mentally, to be compelling. 6 And, so, whatever the benefits of this project, 7 unless the Legislature decides to change the explicit 8 language of the Coastal Act, there is no legal way for us to 9 concur with certification of this project. 10 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 11 CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, Commissioner Reilly. 12 Commissioner Shallenberger. 13 COMMISSIONER SHALLENBERGER: Yes, with the 14 permission of the Chair, I would like to ask Wayne Donaldson 15 to come back up here --16 CHAIR KRUER: Sure. 17 -- our State Historic COMMISSIONER SHALLENBERGER: 18 Preservation Officer, for just a few questions? 19 20 CHAIR KRUER: Sure. 21 MR. DONALDSON: I hope you are not as tired as I 22 am, but, go ahead. Well, first of all, I COMMISSIONER SHALLENBERGER: 23 just want to thank you for coming, because as you know, and 24 just to remind my fellow Commissioners, that in the Coastal 25

Act Section 30244, had you, the State Historic Preservation Officer, the person who actually identifies archaeological and paleontological resources for us -- this is not -- you are the person who identifies them, and that it is our job to make sure that reasonable mitigation measures are required.

So, thank you for coming, and let me just ask you, if you would -- you didn't have time in your testimony -- to please just briefly explain what Section 106, Consultation's Office is in the National Historic Preservation Act? what does that require?

MR. DONALDSON: Okay, just very simply, under the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act it was set up that all federal undertakings, that either included federal money or federal properties, had to come through the local SHPO's office, and we have, basically, 50 SHPOs in all of the states, and 3 territories.

The reason why it comes to the SHPOs office, rather than just staying back in D.C. at the counsel level, is because we know the lay of our land a lot better, and what we do in Wyoming, versus what we do in Hawaii, what we do in Alaska, is all different than what we do in California.

So, in the initial consultation, they have to open consultation with the SHPO's office to look at the undertaking, and see whether or not that if there are any adverse effects, whether they could be mitigated, and there

are various levels of mitigation all the way from avoidance, to some of the mitigation measures that you heard tonight.

We also have a process that if we, in the State Office of Historic Preservation, cannot come to a consensus on the findings that the federal agency has, then we can, basically, close consultation and it moves up to the Advisory Counsel of Historic Preservation, which is sort of my dad back in D.C. They are people that are appointed by the President, and sit on a particular counsel, and they have quite a large staff back in D.C. which is not different than our staff that we have OHP, which has archaeologists and planners, and people like that.

And, then, they make a decision on that, whether or not they feel the property can go forward and go ahead and certify that.

I must say, that out of the 6,000 or so reviews that we do per year, on federal undertakings, in our office, alone is that we have only closed consultations in the last 20-some odd years on only 6 projects.

This one has been very difficult for us, because the information that we keep asking, on whether or not the Panhe site and the Trestles are considered to be traditional cultural properties, we have gotten a push back, and we have gotten absolutely no cooperation except in probably the last 3 to 4 weeks, where they finally just threw up their hands

and said, "Okay, Panhe is a traditional cultural property."

But, there is no reports or anything to substantiated that,
so we don't know what the range of it is. We don't know what
it is contributing, or non-contributing. We don't know what
the size of the area is, or anything else, and all we can
basically hear is from the testimony that we have from the
Acjachemen Nation that we have today.

COMMISSIONER SHALLENBERGER: So, okay, I guess that answers my next question. The status, the status, is it still open? and you don't actually have enough information at this point to make an opinion?

MR. DONALDSON: Yes, that is correct, and I did pass out -- besides my full testimony -- to you a letter that is dated yesterday, from the advisory counsel for the Historic Preservations, and I don't want to belabor this, because I know that we all are sort of tired, but we need to back up a little bit, because I do want to talk about these two traditional cultural properties, very quickly.

Most of the time, when you hear traditional cultural properties, you think of Native Americans. And, certainly the Acjachemen property that we are looking at, is there, but there is no mitigation for certain things that you have on traditional cultural properties.

In the case with the Acjachemen, they have been using this site for not only 8,000 years, but they practice

ceremonial stuff. They are known as star people. They practice their thing at night in a relatively calm area, where they have total vision of the stars, which is still pretty nice out there. And, those things are simply not mitigatable.

They are not like what we deal with in most of our cases, where we don't want to put a cell tower there because it interferes with the esthetics, or the sight of it, or we have to move a Victorian building because we are putting a freeway through it, so we put it on a site that similar with a similar orientation.

These things are simply not able to be mitigated. The gathering of the plants that they have for their ceremonial uses, and all of that, to be effected, and is effected only when it is 20 feet away. So, in terms of those traditional cultural properties, without us understanding and getting enough information to make, really, a decision on this, all we know is the impact from that freeway is sitting right on top of the site.

COMMISSIONER SHALLENBERGER: Let me ask you, just quickly -- and then I'll go back to the second part about Trestles -- your testimony, your written testimony to us, you believe it is potentially traditional cultural property.

Could you just expand a little bit on that? what you mean by that? and what it takes to determine that? and if

it is determined, then would this toll road negatively impact it?

MR. DONALDSON: Well, that could be a long answer, but for tonight, I will try to shorten it down.

COMMISSIONER SHALLENBERGER: It is a 3-part question, but each one could be short, if you could.

MR. DONALDSON: I'll certainly try.

A lot of us who are senior citizens sort of remember the surf movement in California, sort of beginning in the late '50s early '60s, when in fact that really is not true. Some of the slides I showed, go back to the early 1930s for the Trestles site. When the Duke came over from Hawaii with his two brothers, he brought with him what were called planks at that time, later became guns, in terms of the surfing. When he came to Sano, he surfed that site, because he couldn't surf lower Trestles. Lower Trestles, the surf break was too big, and you had to have boards that were maneuverable.

So, as the technology changed, and as you see the culture of the people that were there, and have been we find 1937 pictures of people playing ukuleles. We find the same surf guys there right now. We find them living out of their 1936 Fords. We find them living out of the Volkswagens right now. We find the same access of going through the brush, and in fact, in the early days, the board were so heavy that you

would just hide them in the brush, because you couldn't carry them.

But, the surf scene in California sort of started pre-Giget, or post-Giget, basically in 1959, when the movie came out, by that time Trestles, Sano, Lowers, Uppers, Trestles, Middles all of these areas were considered to be the best surf sites in all of California, and in fact, to most sites that are in Hawaii.

The reason is because that surf break is considered to be one of the premier surf breaks throughout the world, in fact, the Association of the World Men's Title has chosen 10 sites throughout the world to hold these international contests. This is the only site in the continental USA, the only site, because of its uniqueness.

This is not just another surf site. This is not just another visitation. This is the premier surf site. You mentioned Rincon. I have surfed Rincon, and I have surfed Trestles, they are not the same. Cobblestones are not lining it. The reason why the cobblestones come out there is because they were pushed out, and that is where the point break is.

So, this is a traditional cultural property that in 1959 we had about 5,000 surfers in the world.

CHAIR KRUER: Sir, I don't mind you answering
Commissioner Shallenberger's question, but you can't make

another presentation.

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MR. DONALDSON: Yes, I will just finish it out. Well, you know, you open the door, and you kind of --

But, anyway, by 1963, by 1963, four years later, we had over 2 million surfers. They created a culture, that not only was here, but people in Wisconsin were carrying boards on top of their ski racks. People in California were carrying boards on top of their cars, that had never even been in the ocean.

We nominated the Beach Boys House in Hawthorne, a site to the National Register. The Kennedy Cultural Center nominated Brian Wilson as leading a culture in Southern California. And, where did it all start? right here at Trestles.

## **COMMISSIONER SHALLENBERGER:** Thank you.

MR. DONALDSON: So, the traditional property we want to have more input, we have gotten a lot of input, not only from staff, but from other people, but we have been ignored by the Federal Highway Administration because it is out of their APEs, they won't even consider it, they have written it off. And, we can get anything from PCA.

So, we don't know the size of it. We don't know of the impacts. But, we certainly do know that it started right there.

COMMISSIONER SHALLENBERGER: Thank you, very much.

I appreciate it, and again I appreciate you coming, and look forward to seeing you in the future at some of our Commission hearings, thank you.

MR. DONALDSON: Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, for your testimony.

Commissioner Shallenberger.

COMMISSIONER SHALLENBERGER: Yes, I just want to share with the Commission, before I became a State Coastal Commissioner, I had the pleasure of working for many, many years for the President Pro-Tem of the State Senate, on bills to try to protect Native American sacred sites.

I was pleased to see that in the front of the packet that we got from the city project, they inserted the earlier California laws and policies relating to California Indians, done by the California Research Bureau, and this was done at the request of the President Pro-tem at the beginning of our research on trying to protect sacred sites for Native Americans.

This is a rather grim research paper, and I urge all of you to read it, because it does have the history, some of the history, of how we, the government of California, have treated our Native Americans. That is background to where we are today.

One of the things I witnessed is part of working on a bill to protect Native American sacred sites is a huge

disconnect in understanding between the Native American culture, and the -- what would I call it? -- the rest of the culture of California. And, that disconnect came in -- even heard it here today, when someone said it was very similar to a church and a synagogue that should be protected, and yet what I learned and came to respect is that for the Native Americans, quite often, their sacred sites are different. They are absolutely tied to, and integral to a specific place on the earth.

Churches, Synagogues, and I believe Mosques can be moved. They can be moved, and they can be reblessed, or whatever that particular religion calls for, and the worship can go on in a different building in a different place. With the Native Americans, that is often not the case.

We have two sacred sites that have been designated by the Native American, or listed by the Native American Heritage Commission, in this area. The *Coastal Act* requires that we provide reasonable mitigation measures, and in this case, we have PCA asserting that they are reasonable.

But, this is the same bind that we have been in for generations and generations with our Native Americans. We cannot define for them what is reasonable to protect their sacred sites. And, for that, alone, I find this inconsistent with the Coastal Act.

But, let me go forward and say that we don't have

to find that this is consistent with the *Coastal Act* on all of the issues -- inconsistent with the *Coastal Act* on all of the issues that have been raised, in order to vote "No".

Each Commissioner only needs to find that it is inconsistent with the *Coastal Act* on one of the many issues that have been raised, in order to vote "No".

This question has come up over and over again, about balancing, and what I am really hearing from the project proponent is that they are asking us to balance their project with the policies in the *Coastal Act*, and as we heard from both our legal counsel, and our previous legal counsel, that this is not what the *Act* calls for.

And, the one issue -- the only issue that I find out there which is concedeable, that a project such as this could -- there could be a benefit, is on access, and yet, without an exception, I believe it is the people who oppose this project, who are actually the users of the state park, and the users of the beach, and the users of the surf, and they are not claiming inadequate access.

So, there are many others here, but again, I just wanted to remind everybody it only takes one of these issues to be inconsistent with the *Coastal Act* to vote "No", and absolutely, for me, just because the project's proponents says that their project will adequately protect sacred sites, when the Native Americans, whose sites they are, say it will

not, this project is inconsistent with the Coastal Act. 1 2 Thank you, Commissioner Shallen-CHAIR KRUER: 3 berger. Commissioner Burke. 4 COMMISSIONER BURKE: I think they are apropos to 5 the Native American, and I am looking forward to her caring 6 7 about young Black children as much as she cares about Native Americans, because Black people didn't their own sites in 8 America for 200 years. 9 But, I would like to call Ralph Faust, to clarify 10 Ralph, you know, we were here for a long a point for me. 11 time, and we went round and round, and you straightened me 12 out many a time, so I want you to kind of help me out here, 13 and straighten me out. 14 Now, the way I read the map, the state park runs 15 all the way east and west, to Trestles. 16 It is, what 25 miles 17 long? I don't know how long, but it runs MR. FAUST: 18 from the shoreline well inland of the coastal zone. 19 COMMISSIONER BURKE: So, the I-5 is in it, right? 20 I believe it is. MR. FAUST: 21 22 COMMISSIONER BURKE: So, there is already one 23 freeway in a state park. 24 MR. FAUST: Yes, that is correct.

COMMISSIONER BURKE: And a railroad in a state

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park?

MR. FAUST: The railroad --

COMMISSIONER BURKE: I am trying to --

MR. FAUST: -- preceded the state park.

the issue here that you can't have more than one freeway? or more than one interstate freeway? or you can't have more than one -- what is the issue here? because the pocket mouse that -- I am sure there are a few of those pocket mouses smashed on the I-5, and I am sure there are a few Native American burial sites under the I-5, so I am trying to figure out how that got approved? when it got approved? under these same conditions that it was not a cataclysmic event.

MR. FAUST: My understanding is that both the railroad and Interstate 5 preceded the *Coastal Act* and weren't analyzed under those criteria.

COMMISSIONER BURKE: Right, and I agree with that, but we have a freeway in a state park, so how can it be set an issue for a bi-lateral freeway in the same park?

MR. FAUST: The job of the Commission, of all of you --

COMMISSIONER BURKE: Right.

MR. FAUST: -- is to analyze new development that is proposed, and weigh it against the standards of the Coastal Act --

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**COMMISSIONER BURKE:** Right.

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MR. FAUST: -- regardless of what may have occurred before this park was a park --

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COMMISSIONER BURKE: Right.

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MR. FAUST: -- you still need to look at --

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COMMISSIONER BURKE: Okay --

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MR. FAUST: -- a new road --

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COMMISSIONER BURKE: -- I got it.

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MR. FAUST: -- and analyze it against the Coastal

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Act.

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COMMISSIONER BURKE: That is why I asked you,

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thank you, Ralph.

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CHAIR KRUER: Okay, don't move, Mr. Faust, because

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I just want to -- with the lateness of the hour, and I was

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going to talk about the alternative analysis, and talk about San Mateo Campground, and a lot of things, as I took my tour,

But, I think for me, tonight, and today I

what has been very powerful, or the most powerful comments to

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and the hours that I was up there a couple of different

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18 | times.

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me to deliberate on, I think, have been your comments.

I want to ask you, again, you talked about you

appreciate the testimony from TCA and the opposition, but

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can't buy compliance beyond the scope of the Coastal Act policies, and no basis using conflict resolutions, et cetera,

but I think the one on the balancing, is the one, because if 1 2 I can't get over that, I can't get over any of the other ones. 3 I think Commissioner Reilly and Commissioner 4 Shallenberger had similar testimony, but would you please 5 explain to me why none of these previous cases that were 6 7 cited support balancing. Just to be sure that I am understand-MR. FAUST: 8 ing you, Mr. Chairman, you are talking about the North County 9 Transit --10 Yes, the North County --11 CHAIR KRUER: MR. FAUST: -- District, State Route --12 CHAIR KRUER: -- SR-56 --13 MR. FAUST: -- 56, 152, and State Route 73 --14 CHAIR KRUER: -- any of those, yes. 15 16 MR. FAUST: Okay, those were the three that were 17 presented in the recent submittal by TCA. The North County Transit District cases were both 18 very specifically balanced based upon specific policies in 19 20 the Coastal Act that favor mass transit policies, and that 21 talk about reduction of energy consumption, and reduction of Those were the principle basis 22 vehicular miles traveled. 23 upon which this Commission balanced the approval of those

Inevitably, when you approve mass transit cases,

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cases.

you are doing something, as well, about traffic congestion, and you are findings did discuss that. Unquestionably, you, the Commission discussed reduction of traffic congestions in those findings, but you did it in the context of approving a mass transit project, which is an entirely different basis for approval.

Second, on State Route 56, the balancing wasn't on traffic congestion. The balancing was on water quality, but the specific thing that I found most striking about the Commission's findings on State Route 56, is that the Commission found that the only way that they could approve that project was because this Commission had innumerous LCP and permit decisions prior to that point, recognizing and acknowledging that this middle segment of State Route 56 would be completed.

The Commission specifically said that but for those prior decisions, where it recognized that highway, it could not approve that project, even with the water quality benefits that were proposed.

Last, on State Route 73, as I indicated earlier, the access that was balanced in State Route 73, had to do specifically with Pacific Coast Highway. That was the alternative at the time.

What the Commission found was that the impacts of not approving State Route 73, would impact directly upon

Pacific Coast Highway, the main artery along the coastal zone at that point, and, so to not approve the project would inevitably increase the traffic congestion on Pacific Coast Highway, and possibly force a widening of Pacific Coast Highway, which would impact directly both on those coastal communities, and on the access points that exist along the highway to the beaches, to the recreation areas. And, it was only upon that coastal zone access impact that you found a balancing.

The difference that I see between that case and this one here is that the access is not in the coastal zone, the benefits are not in the coastal zone. The benefits have to do with the traffic congestion outside of the coastal zone. That is what I see is the distinction.

CHAIR KRUER: Thank you, very much. I think that was excellent clarification, and thank you for doing that.

MR. FAUST: Thank you.

CHAIR KRUER: At this point, I would like the clerk to call the roll, on the question. The motion is asking for a "Yes" vote. The maker and seconder are asking for a "Yes" vote on the certification, for the consistency certification, and again, they are asking for a "Yes" vote.

COMMISSIONER BLANK: And, Mr. Chairman, at this hour, just let me make sure that staff is asking for "No" vote, is that correct?

1	CHAIR KRUER: That's correct, that is absolutely
2	correct.
3	Okay, Clerk, call the roll.
4	SECRETARY MILLER: Commissioner Achadjian.
5	COMMISSIONER ACHADJIAN: No.
6	SECRETARY MILLER: No?
7	Commissioner Blank?
8	COMMISSIONER BLANK: No.
9	SECRETARY MILLER: Commissioner Burke?
10	COMMISSIONER BURKE: Yes.
11	SECRETARY MILLER: Commissioner Clark?
12	COMMISSIONER CLARK: No.
13	SECRETARY MILLER: Commissioner Kram?
14	COMMISSIONER KRAM: Yes.
15	SECRETARY MILLER: Commissioner Neely?
16	VICE CHAIR NEELY: No.
17	SECRETARY MILLER: Commissioner Reilly?
18	COMMISSIONER REILLY: No.
19	SECRETARY MILLER: Commissioner Shallenberger?
20	COMMISSIONER SHALLENBERGER: No.
21	SECRETARY MILLER: Commissioner Wan?
22	COMMISSIONER WAN: No.
23	SECRETARY MILLER: Chairman Kruer?
24	CHAIR KRUER: No.
25	[ <u>Audience Reaction</u> ]

1	CHAIR KRUER: Will you please quiet down. Excuse
2	me, we have to
3	<b>EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUGLAS:</b> Quiet down, please
4	CHAIR KRUER: hold on, hold on.
5	What was the vote? the consistency determination
6	was rejected, but what was the vote?
7	SECRETARY MILLER: The vote was two, eight.
8	CHAIR KRUER: Two, eight, okay.
9	The meeting is adjourned, and we will see
10	everybody at 8:00 o'clock in Oceanside tomorrow.
11	*
12	*
13	[ Whereupon the hearing concluded at 11:30 p.m. ]
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## NOTICE

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## REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA	) )
COUNTY OF MADERA	) SS )

I, PRISCILLA PIKE, Hearing Reporter for the State of California, do hereby certify that the foregoing 410 pages represents a full, true, and correct transcript of the proceedings as reported by me before the California Coastal Commission on February 6, 2008.

Dated: February 10, 2008

PRISCILLA PIKE

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